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No. 27

House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

Holy God, our Father, what great love You have lavished on us. We need only open our eyes to the affection You show us in the generosity of a friend, in the laughter of children, in the endearing embrace of a loved one to know that all good gifts come from the depth of Your love for us.

But even these precious gifts pale in comparison to the unmerited grace You have bestowed on us that we should be called Your children. That we would enjoy such close fellowship with You, to call upon You as Your beloved ones, is both humbling and heartening.

In Your love do we find life. So may our lives then reflect Your love.

Inspire us that we would love one another as You have loved us. From the love that comes from You, may we show love to those whom You have called us to serve.

With the compassion You have shown us, may we show compassion to those in need.

Out of the generosity You have shared with us, may we show the same generosity of spirit with our children.

And with the same selflessness You have demonstrated to us, may we give selflessly of ourselves to our family and friends.

In love, may we give love, in Your strong name, may we pray with strength.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1 of rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GARCIA) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. GARCIA of Texas led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to five requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

RECOGNIZING 113TH ANNIVERSARY OF BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I bring to the floor today my most recent copy of the "Boy Scout Handbook." I would say this: After the Bible, it is one of the most influential books in my life.

I rise today to recognize the 113th anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America, the Nation's foremost youth program of character development and values-based leadership training.

On February 8, 1910, Chicago businessman William Boyce, who grew up in western Pennsylvania, incorporated the Boy Scouts of America.

Since that time, millions of young men and women have joined the Scouts and learned the values of patriotism, courage, and self-reliance. There are more than 1 million youth currently enrolled in Scouting who contributed more than 17.7 million community

service hours in 2022, helping to advance important projects, from conserving local waterways to constructing accessible parks, in nearly every congressional district across the country.

I spent more than 50 years in Scouting, including serving as a Scoutmaster and achieving the rank of Eagle Scout in 1977. It was these experiences that first sparked my interest in public service. The Boy Scouts oath, in part, urges us to perform our duty to our country.

As co-chair of Congressional Scouting Caucus, I am proud to introduce a resolution alongside my good friend from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP) designating today as Boy Scouts of America Day to honor the tireless service of Scout volunteers and participants in our communities.

Mr. Speaker, the Boy Scouts of America has played a pivotal role in shaping the leaders of tomorrow, and I look forward to seeing their continued contributions to our country.

END HUNGER NOW

(Mr. MCGOVERN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I have had it up to here with lies coming from the other side about food assistance programs like SNAP.

This weekend, five of my Republican colleagues said that they could save \$400 billion by cutting SNAP and instituting tougher work requirements for folks on the program. Clearly, they didn't do their homework. Let me correct the record.

First, 9 out of 10 SNAP recipients are in households with children, seniors, and people with disabilities.

Second, there are already strict work requirements for SNAP. Let me repeat that. Most of the people receiving

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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H783

SNAP who can work actually do work. They come home when their shift ends and count pennies because the average benefit is only a couple of bucks.

I am sick and tired of Republicans coming down to the floor and going on social media to beat up on poor people. Members of Congress are not on SNAP. Do you know who is? Children, seniors, veterans, people with disabilities.

For the record, there is a special place in hell for those who want to take food out of the mouths of vulnerable Americans.

HONORING SIX NORTH CAROLINIANS WHO DIED IN PLANE CRASH OFF THE COAST OF CARTERET COUNTY

(Mr. MURPHY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart.

Today, we honor six North Carolinians who died in a plane crash off the coast of Carteret County on the 13th of February 2022. Four days from now will be the 1-year anniversary of this horrific tragedy.

Last March, we held a moment of silence in their remembrance. No words can describe the pain and devastation that our community has felt. Yet, I continue to be moved by the outpouring of love and support from individuals not only across North Carolina but this great Nation.

Today, I am introducing legislation with the entire backing of the North Carolina delegation to designate six creeks in Carteret County after six of the individuals who lost their lives.

My bill, the Down East Remembrance Act, gives exact latitudes and longitudes as to the creeks' locations. They will be named after Noah Styron, Hunter Parks, Kole McInnis, Stephanie Fulcher, Jacob Taylor, and Daily Shepard.

Upon adoption, these names will become part of the fabric of eastern North Carolina.

May God bless them and their families and give them peace.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF MICHAEL N. MOSTEIT

(Ms. GARCIA of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Michael N. Mosteit.

Mike was a trailblazer in the labor movement, a dedicated public servant, and a loving family man.

As a member of IBEW Local 66 for over 50 years, he strived to ensure our workers had fair representation and proper wages.

I had the honor of standing shoulder to shoulder with Mike many times—de-

fending workers, organizing, walking the picket line, winning, and sometimes trying and trying again.

The work was never about the money. It was about fighting for the quality of life and transformational difference a good job can do for a family.

That is what leadership is: wanting something better for others than you have for yourself. That was Mike Mosteit.

Our hearts go out to his loving wife, Carol, a wonderful educator in her own right, and their son, Joshua.

Rest in peace, Mike. We will keep up the fight until we meet again on another picket line. God bless.

CELEBRATING BLACK BUSINESS OWNERS

(Ms. BROWN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today ahead of National Entrepreneurship Week and during Black History Month to acknowledge and celebrate the remarkable contributions of Black business owners.

Entrepreneurship drives economic growth and creates jobs, yet too few Black businesses have the capital and connections to start and scale successful companies, contributing to the racial wealth gap through entrepreneurial inequity.

Here are the facts. Of the 6 million employer businesses in the U.S., just 130,000 are Black owned, barely more than 2 percent.

My district's entrepreneurs are helping drive our region and Nation's economy forward, and I will share their stories as we celebrate Black Americans' past and present achievements.

That includes people like Kanisha Harwell, owner of Balance Cheer and Gymnastics in my hometown of Warrensville Heights. Kanisha started her gym after experiencing the lack of support for diversity in gymnastics, taking on multiple jobs to fund the creation of an inclusive environment for Black athletes.

Minority entrepreneurs are a vital asset to our economy, and I urge my colleagues to work with me to build a more equitable economy for all.

COMMEMORATING LIVES TAKEN DURING THE HENRY PRATT SHOOTING

(Mr. FOSTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the lives taken during the Henry Pratt shooting in Aurora, Illinois, nearly 4 years ago.

On February 15, 2019, gun violence stole the lives of five innocent people and injured six police officers when a person who should not legally have had a gun opened fire in a workplace.

Unfortunately, this is a reality that we are all too familiar with as Americans. Throughout our Nation, in every State, gun violence continues to claim innocent lives. These victims are our family members, our friends, and our neighbors. We must do better.

I am proud that Congress came together in the last year to pass the most significant piece of gun violence legislation in nearly three decades, but more must be done.

We cannot wait for the next tragedy. We must continue to pursue commonsense gun safety measures that will keep guns out of the wrong hands and help save lives.

Mr. Speaker, I stand with the Aurora community during this time of remembrance and reflection.

SUPPORTING OUR YOUTH TODAY

(Ms. SCHOLTEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SCHOLTEN. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise in support of our kids. It is so important that we come together alongside the next generation of Americans and give them the resources they need to succeed in a 21st century economy.

There are so many issues facing our youth today. Between the mental health crisis, rising costs of education, and childhood hunger, our children are dealing with issues that can and must be addressed by Federal lawmakers.

Mental illness is on the rise among the next generation of Americans. We are witnessing an unprecedented increase in depression, anxiety, substance abuse, and suicide.

We are in the middle of a crisis. Mental health concerns are American parents' top concerns for their children, and the pandemic just exacerbated already troubling trends.

Working families matter. Our kids matter. There is so much opportunity to come together across partisan divides and address these critical issues.

This week, I have been meeting with school board members and college officials from my district. They are ready to partner with us to improve the lives of our students.

I am here for the next generation of west Michiganders. We owe it to our kids to address these critical issues through commonsense solutions that work for them.

DISAPPROVING THE ACTION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COUNCIL IN APPROVING THE REVISED CRIMINAL CODE ACT OF 2022

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 97, I call up the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 26) disapproving the action of the District of Columbia Council in approving the Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CARL). Pursuant to House Resolution 97, the joint resolution is considered read.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

H.J. RES. 26

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress disapproves of the action of the District of Columbia Council described as follows: The Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022 (D.C. Act 24-789), enacted by the Council of the District of Columbia on January 17, 2023, and transmitted to Congress pursuant to section 602(c)(1) of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act on January 27, 2023.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The joint resolution shall be debated for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Oversight and Accountability or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. COMER) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. COMER).

□ 0915

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of Representative CLYDE's H.J. Res. 26, a resolution disapproving the District of Columbia's Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022.

There is a crime crisis in America's Capital City. According to the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department, carjackings in the District have increased by 90 percent compared to this time last year. Total property crime is up 31 percent, and homicides are up 29 percent. In fact, D.C. is currently on track to have the most homicides since 1995.

But the radical D.C. Council has chosen to prioritize legislation that will turn this crime crisis into a catastrophe. The D.C. Council's progressive soft-on-crime legislation eliminates almost all the mandatory minimum sentencing requirements for violent crimes, and it drastically reduces the maximum penalties allowable to the courts. These changes further embolden criminals to run rampant throughout the District of Columbia.

The act also grants the right to a jury trial for most misdemeanor offenses. The D.C. court system is already overloaded. This change will burden the D.C. court system even more, reducing the resources devoted to hearing cases for serious felony offenses.

The D.C. Council's legislation is eroding an individual's right to a fair and speedy trial granted them through our Constitution.

All Americans should feel safe in their Capital City, but they don't because of D.C. Democrats' leniency toward criminals at the expense of Americans' safety.

Ensuring public safety and addressing crime is a cornerstone of the House Republicans' policy agenda. In November of last year, Americans voted for a new majority in the House—a new majority that will address crime head-on to ensure a nation that is safe.

This D.C. Council legislation is a brazen rejection of law and order. Ignoring the high rates of criminality in the District and doubling down on leniency for society's violent criminals is a dereliction of duty. This terrible policy will impact anyone who sets foot in the District of Columbia, including residents, the commuting workforce, Federal Government officials, foreign dignitaries, and Americans visiting their Nation's Capital.

If the D.C. Council wants to continue to skirt its responsibility to the people, then they will have to answer to this Congress.

It should be noted that we in Congress are not alone. The D.C. Police Union, representing 3,500 members, and the National Fraternal Order of Police are strongly in favor of H.J. Res. 26 stating in a recent letter to Congress that the D.C. act "will embolden criminals, dramatically increase crime and violence, and render police officers in the District of Columbia virtually powerless to adequately police the city and keep its residents and visitors safe."

This resolution is also endorsed by the National Association of Police Organizations representing over 241,000 law enforcement officials across America and the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association.

Additionally, on January 4, Washington, D.C., Mayor Muriel Bowser took the extraordinary step of vetoing this legislation, calling the proposals controversial and stating that the act does not make the District of Columbia safer.

Mayor Bowser's bold executive veto sent a strong message that the policy proposals of this bill are simply unworkable and unsafe for the District. There may not be much Mayor Bowser and I have agreed on in the past, but today we are on the same page.

Mr. Speaker, I call on my colleagues to join me in supporting Mr. CLYDE's resolution disapproving of the D.C. Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022. We must ensure these terrible criminal code reforms are not put into place.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to H.J. Res. 26, the second episode in the new miniseries where the House majority asks the United

States Congress to act as a super city council of 535 members to make decisions for the people of Washington, D.C., which is a real city with a real city council and Mayor and which some of my colleagues apparently have never visited or had any real interaction with.

The people in Washington, D.C., want to make their decisions about democratic self-government for themselves. They don't want the Representatives of other Americans to come and make decisions for them.

President Biden was here this week for his great State of the Union Address, and, Mr. Speaker, when you could hear him over the heckling, he talked about the great progress we are making as a nation economically with 12 million new jobs.

In terms of support for Americans in their healthcare with the dramatic reduction in healthcare prescription drug costs, we have cut to \$35 a month what people have to spend on their insulin shots if they have diabetes.

We just passed a record investment in climate preparedness to deal with the extreme climate emergency and all of the extreme weather events that people in the United States are experiencing across the country.

That is a national agenda. That is a real national agenda.

Now, my friends across the aisle want to spend this week instead supervising and reviewing the bills that are being passed by the D.C. Council for 713,000 American citizens who live in Washington, D.C.

Yesterday, it was about voting rights. Today, it is about criminal justice reform. I am sure down the road, just as in the past, it is going to be their gun safety laws, and it is going to be their laws allowing for Medicaid funded abortions for poor women. Then they will go after their LGBTQ laws and so on. There will be a parade of attacks on local democratic self-government in Washington, D.C.

Now, I believe that the people of Washington should be treated like all other American citizens. Right now what they have asked for is admission to the Union as a State.

Now, most of the Members of this body represent States that were admitted after the original 13. Thirty-seven States came in afterwards with Congress' exercise of its Article IV powers to admit new States. That was very much the design of the Constitution and the Founders' plan. Go back and read some Thomas Jefferson about that.

We were not set up as a country where certain people would make decisions for other people but people, instead, would be able to govern themselves. In fact, the basis of our attack on British rule over America was our rejecting the idea of virtual representation: that some people could make decisions for other people. No. The whole premise of American democracy is that people make decisions for themselves.

So the 713,000 taxpaying, draftable citizens of Washington, D.C.—whose population has participated in every war America has ever fought from the point of the American Revolution to the Civil War and all the way up through the recent wars in Afghanistan and Iraq—those people are asking for admission to the Union.

This House of Representatives in the 117th and the 116th Congresses voted to give it to them. It didn't quite make it through the Senate, which is always slower on these things, but that is the trajectory that the people of D.C. are on.

Instead of trying to join President Biden and all of the great national economic progress, infrastructure progress, and healthcare progress we are making, the House majority decides instead to usurp the role of the D.C. Council and to begin to micromanage their government and finger paint all over their laws. That is what they are doing today.

Now, we don't have time to compare the laws of D.C. with the laws of each of the other States, but I just want my colleagues to be on notice that I have got the laws of the other States, and I can do those direct head-to-head comparisons.

I don't think we should go down this road. I don't think it is a healthy thing for us to be doing as a Congress because we should be respecting the democratic self-government rights of the people of Washington, D.C.

Nobody is more interested in public safety in Washington than the people of Washington.

Nobody is more interested in the processes of democratic self-government in Washington than the people of Washington.

Nobody is more interested in their healthcare policies and in their housing policies than them.

I invite any of my colleagues who have actually been to a meeting of the D.C. Council or their local advisory neighborhood commission to rise and tell us about the experience.

But if they haven't, then they should leave democratic self-government and local self-government of Washington to the people of Washington, D.C.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, it appears my Democratic colleagues would rather disregard their statutory responsibility in the Home Rule Act. How convenient to pick and choose when to do their duty.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CLYDE) who is the sponsor of the resolution.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Kentucky, Chairman COMER, for yielding.

It is no secret that crime has beleaguered Washington, D.C., for years. Yet, in the midst of rising crime rates in D.C., our Nation's Capital is now on track to become even more dangerous.

The D.C. Council is advancing a severely misguided bill, the Revised

Criminal Code Act, to eliminate minimum sentences and reduce maximum penalties for numerous violent criminal offenses.

This legislation isn't just reckless. It is radical. Washington's own Democratic Mayor Bowser vetoed the legislation telling the council: "This bill does not make us safer."

Well, for once, I agree with the Mayor because eliminating mandatory minimum sentences for all crimes except first-degree murder, eliminating life sentences, and reducing maximum penalties for violent crimes including burglary, carjacking, and robberies will undoubtedly embolden criminals and threaten the safety of both residents and visitors here in Washington, D.C.

But ultimately, the D.C. Council ignored Mayor Bowser's valid concerns and overrode her veto.

Many have asked why, as a Congressman from northeast Georgia, I am leading the effort to block the D.C. Council's radical rewrite of Washington's criminal code.

It is because I care, and I would expect and hope that everyone here in this Chamber would care, too. Congress has the responsibility and the authority to take this action.

Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 of the Constitution grants Congress the authority to "exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such District."

But we don't just have a constitutional obligation to stop this soft-on-crime bill from becoming law, we also have a moral obligation to protect America's safety and security in our Nation's Capital City.

Just 2 days ago in his State of the Union Address, President Biden said right here in this very Chamber: "We have an obligation to make sure all our people are safe," and adding: "Public safety depends on public trust."

For once, I agree with the President because all Americans deserve to visit our Nation's Capital without facing fear or violence, and all Americans should be able to trust public officials to implement policies that protect their safety and well-being.

Yet, under the D.C. Council's radical crime bill, residents, small businesses, constituents, and our own staff here on Capitol Hill will inevitably encounter additional danger and violence.

As the President delivered his State of the Union Address on Tuesday night, there was a shooting blocks away in the Navy Yard and a stabbing over in Georgetown.

Earlier this week on Capitol Hill, a Capitol Hill reporter's wheels were stolen right off his car. The same crime happened to one of my Democrat colleagues, Congresswoman BARRAGÁN, last month.

Just last week at the Potomac Avenue Metro station, a crazed criminal shot and killed a 64-year-old Metro mechanic, Robert Cunningham, who heroically attempted to stop the violent criminal from shooting a woman nearby.

Clearly, crime after crime is on the rise here in D.C., yet the D.C. Council's bill will only make matters worse.

Combating crime is not a conservative or a liberal objective. It is not Republican or Democrat. It is simply a commonsense one. In fact, it has been my honor to work with a local Democrat, Denise Krepp, who formerly served as an Advisory Neighborhood Commissioner here in D.C. For years Ms. Krepp pleaded with Democrats to be tough on crime for the sake of the residents she served, yet she was routinely ignored.

In a letter sent to this very body in December—which I shall include in the Record—she urged Congress to introduce a resolution of disapproval to block the D.C. Council's Revised Criminal Code Act. It is an effort I am honored to lead and an effort that I am proud the House will pass today.

Because we must send a clear message to the Senate, to the White House, and to the American people that the people's House rejects soft-on-crime policies that jeopardize Americans' safety and security, I urge all my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote "yea" on my commonsense resolution, H.J. Res. 26.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the December 12, 2022, letter from Ms. Krepp.

DECEMBER 12, 2022.

Re. B24-0416—Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022.

Rep. PELOSI,
Washington, DC.

Rep. MCCARTHY,
Washington, DC.

Senator SCHUMER,
Washington, DC.
Senator MCCONNELL,
Washington, DC.

REPRESENTATIVE PELOSI, REPRESENTATIVE MCCARTHY, SENATOR SCHUMER, AND SENATOR MCCONNELL: My name is K. Denise Rucker Krepp and I'm an Advisory Neighborhood Commissioner in Washington, D.C. I'm writing to you today to ask that you enact into law a joint resolution disapproving the Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022 (RCCA). The bill hurts victims of violent crime.

Currently, convicted rapists must serve their full prison sentence. The RCCA creates a new right to petition for early release from prison. The D.C. Councilmembers who drafted this provision call it proportionate, balancing the interests of victims and those who commit the crimes.

Rape is an irreversible crime. Victims don't get to rewind the clock and as a locally elected D.C. official I respectfully ask that you disapprove the bill, stopping it from becoming law.

Additionally, I respectfully ask that you conduct oversight over prosecutions of violent crimes occurring in Washington, D.C. At a March 2022 meeting, the U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia told me that he didn't know what crimes his office prosecutes each year and that it is unreasonable for me to expect him to know this information.

I've been a locally unpaid, no staff elected official in Washington, D.C. for eight years. Over this period of time, I've tracked the murders, armed carjackings, assaults, robberies, stabbings, shootings, and rape that have occurred in my single member district. The U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia has staff and resources, and it's reasonable for him to know what crimes his office

prosecutes. Please ask him to do so and to share this information with you and DC residents.

Thank you.

K. DENISE RUCKER KREPP,
ANC6B10 Commissioner.

□ 0930

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Georgia says he is in favor of the resolution because he cares about Washington, D.C.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON), someone else who cares about Washington, D.C.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I strongly oppose this profoundly undemocratic, paternalistic resolution.

The House of Representatives, in which nearly 700,000 District of Columbia residents have no voting representation, is attempting to nullify legislation enacted by D.C.'s local legislature, whose members are elected by D.C. residents.

By scheduling this vote, I can only conclude that the Republican leadership believes that D.C. residents, a majority of whom are Black and Brown, are either unworthy or incapable of governing themselves.

The dictionary defines democracy as "a government in which the supreme power is vested in the people and exercised by them directly or indirectly through a system of representation usually involving periodically held free elections." D.C.'s lack of voting representation in Congress and Congress' plenary authority over D.C. are the antithesis of democracy.

I remind House Republicans that they once professed support for local control of local affairs. Their fiscal year 2016 budget said this: "America is a diverse Nation. Our cities, States, and local communities are best equipped and naturally inclined to develop solutions that will serve their populations, but far too often local leaders are limited by numerous Federal dictates."

The legislative history and merits of the legislation enacted by the District of Columbia that are the subject of this resolution are irrelevant to the consideration of this resolution, since there is never justification for Congress nullifying legislation enacted by the District, but I would like to set the record straight.

The Revised Criminal Code Act comprehensively revises D.C.'s criminal code, which has not been done since it was created in 1901. Everyone in the D.C. legal system agrees that such a revision is long overdue. The bill is the product of over a decade of work by D.C. to create a modern, comprehensive, systematic criminal code. A majority of States, both red and blue, have adopted such a code.

In 2016, D.C. enacted legislation establishing an independent agency, the Criminal Code Reform Commission, to recommend a new criminal code. The Commission, which consisted of non-partisan experts, drafted the Revised

Criminal Code Act over nearly 5 years in a fully public process. The voting members of the Commission's advisory group, including the U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, unanimously approved transmitting the bill to the D.C. Council and the Mayor.

The D.C. Council held three hearings on this bill. The council, as required by Congress, passed the bill on two separate occasions by votes of 12-0 and 13-0. The Mayor vetoed the bill. The council overrode the veto by a vote of 12-1. The provisions of the bill do not take effect until October 1, 2025, at the earliest.

I say to every Member of Congress: Keep your hands off D.C.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to vote "no."

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY), the Speaker of the House.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and for the work he is doing.

Mr. Speaker, a healthy Republic has two basic duties: Guarantee free and fair elections, and protect life, liberty, and property from violence.

Yet, two new acts from the Washington, D.C. Council will dilute the vote of American citizens and endanger city residents and visitors. Today, the House of Representatives will vote to stop these acts from taking effect. I urge all my colleagues to support these resolutions.

Let me start with the voting resolution. Last year, Washington, D.C., passed a law that would give the vote to illegal immigrants. The law makes no exceptions for foreign diplomats or agents who have interests that are the opposite of ours. Under this bill, Russian diplomats would get a vote and Chinese diplomats could get a vote.

The CCP is already infiltrating our culture, our farmland, and our skies, but the D.C. Council will let them infiltrate our ballot boxes. Just today, we had a classified briefing for all the Members of Congress talking about what the CCP just did last week over the skies of America, and now the D.C. Council wants to open up the ballot boxes for the CCP.

Even The Washington Post opposes this idea because, as they wrote, it would allow an "estimated 50,000 non-citizen residents" who live in Washington, D.C. to cast ballots in local elections. These elections, of course, can set the laws that cover the White House, Congress, and even government agencies. If we set this precedent, other cities will follow, and faith in our elections will plummet.

Now, let me address the crime resolution. To date, early in this year, early in February, there now have been 65 carjackings in Washington, D.C., just this year alone. That is more than one every single day.

Two weeks ago, two 18-year-old carjackers crashed into two Capitol Police vehicles just yards from this floor.

The suspects were quickly arrested by the Capitol Police. Tragically, carjackings, shootings, and other crimes have become a reality of everyday life in our Nation's Capital.

In 2020, Washington, D.C., defunded the police. From that point on, the city government has done nothing but pass laws that have clearly made the city less safe. Today, many residents are worried about taking their kids to school or going to the grocery store.

Rather than attempt to fix the problem, the D.C. Council wants to go even easier on criminals. Their dangerous new criminal code softens penalties for violent crimes like assault, carjacking, rape, and even most types of murder.

If enacted into law, criminals would be treated like they are victims, and victims would be treated like they don't matter. Even liberals like The Washington Post Editorial Board and Mayor Bowser are against it. In fact, Mayor Bowser vetoed the new law last month. According to the Mayor, the law sends the wrong message to criminals and does not make us safer.

By overriding the Mayor's veto, the D.C. Council advanced the interests of radical activists at the expense of those who are forced to suffer the consequences. This is not fair. It is not right, and it must stop.

Under the Constitution, Congress, not the D.C. Council, has the final say over the laws governing the Nation's Capital. We have a responsibility to hold Washington, D.C., accountable and stop the new criminal code from taking effect.

This is exactly what this resolution does, Mr. Speaker. It is about more than just numbers. This is about our neighbors who are traumatized, injured, and have to live in fear. It is about parents who worry about whether it is safe to let their children play outside. It is about our constituents and students on school trips who might choose to stay home rather than visit their government in person.

That is why the men and women in blue support this resolution. The Fraternal Order of Police supports it; the D.C. Police Union supports it; the National Association of Police Organizations supports it; and the Federal Law Enforcement Officers' Association supports it.

You would think the D.C. Council would listen to the concerns of cops on the beat. They didn't, but Congress will. We will always back the blue, and we will always work to make our communities safer.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues have put some stuff on the floor, and I will answer it.

The distinguished gentleman from Georgia invoked a couple of crimes in Washington, D.C., including one in the Metro. He didn't talk about the hundreds of crimes that were committed here at the Capitol, in Congress, in Washington, D.C., because he viewed

the events of January 6 as akin to a "normal tourist visit."

Now he dares to lecture the people of Washington, D.C., about keeping Washington, D.C., safe. He seeks to associate Washington, D.C., with crime. Indeed, he and his colleagues constantly try to link images of crime to what they call Democrat-controlled cities.

I did some research last night just to clarify matters. The seven States with the highest murder rates in 2020 all were States that were majority for Donald Trump in the 2020 election. The murder rate in the States that voted for Trump was higher in aggregate than the murder rate in the States that voted for Biden in each year from 2000 to 2020. I invite the gentleman not to lecture the people of Washington, D.C., about crime rates because the murder rate is worse in the red States than it is in the blue States.

Five of the ten cities with the highest murder rate through the first half of last year were in States that voted for Donald Trump in 2020. All those cities have higher murder rates than Washington, D.C. Among the top 10 is a city in the State represented by the sponsor of the disapproval resolution, Mr. CLYDE.

Now, the Speaker rose to talk about both yesterday's resolution and today's resolution. He also gave the people of Washington, D.C., a lecture about diluting the vote when he rejects their admission to the Union as a State.

In other words, he is trying to squelch and nullify their statehood drive that would give them real political equality in the country, and then he says the people of Washington, D.C., are diluting the vote. Well, he is blocking the vote. He is preventing the vote for people in Washington, D.C.

Then he joins the chorus denouncing crime in Washington, D.C., which is suddenly of concern to them. I had not heard them mention that before. Well, it turns out that Bakersfield, California, has one of the highest crime rates in America, recently described as one of the top 10 deadliest cities in America for its size, and its crime rate is higher than that of Washington, D.C.

However, we are going to take this opportunity to kick around the people of Washington, D.C. Why? Because they are vulnerable, because they don't have voting representation in the House, and they have no voting representation or voice in the U.S. Senate. That is a scandal from the standpoint of democracy.

Instead of trying to solve that problem, my colleagues, instead, want to use the people of Washington, D.C., as a whipping post, as a pinata, something to kick around. I just think that that is outrageous, and it is wrong.

On January 6, when we were attacked at the Capitol and in this Chamber, there were hundreds of residents of Washington, D.C., who work for the Capitol Police, who work for the Metropolitan Police Department, who work for other police forces who came

here to defend us. They came to defend the Congress that they are excluded from. You talk about patriotism, that is patriotism.

These people have a real grievance, a valid grievance, not an imaginary, fake, counterfeit grievance like a Presidential election which they still claim Donald Trump won, even though their arguments were rejected in more than 60 Federal and State courts.

□ 0945

Trump lost that election by more than 7 million votes, 306-232 in the electoral college. I am glad they are nodding over on that side of the aisle because these facts are indisputable, yet, still, they indulge the follies and the fantasies and the pathologies of Donald Trump.

That is what they do instead. They try to kick around the people of Washington, D.C., who defended us as patriots on that day.

There are veterans in Washington, D.C., and we will submit these for the RECORD, who have demanded their voting rights and demanded admission as a State. Yet, they dare to lecture the people of Washington, D.C., about what to do with their democratic rights.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I feel compelled to respond. These resolutions have been called paternalistic. However, the last time Congress passed a joint resolution of disapproval was all the way back in 1990, my senior year in high school—I am 50 years old, Mr. Speaker—over 30 years ago.

Congress does not act upon D.C. legislation unless it is absolutely necessary, and that is what we are faced with today.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAWLER).

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support the joint resolution that would help protect the citizens of Washington, D.C., and prevent violent criminals from being let free to terrorize folks and reoffend.

Even Mayor Bowser, by no means a conservative or moderate, was adamantly opposed to the Revised Criminal Code Act. She vetoed it. It is no wonder why she vetoed this measure. So far, year to date, according to the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C., has seen a 90 percent increase in auto theft, a 143 percent increase in sex abuse, and a 29 percent increase in homicides. On the whole, year to date, property crime is up 31 percent and overall crime is up 23 percent.

That doesn't sound like a recipe for doing away with mandatory minimums, lowering maximum sentences, and increasing rehearings for violent criminals.

In New York State, we have seen the impacts of these soft-on-crime policies. In New York City, total crimes were up 22 percent in 2022 from 2021 and over 47

percent from 2020, the year that cashless bail took effect.

It is alarming; it is startling; and it is a preview of what is to come in Washington, D.C., if we do not stop this radical measure that was passed from going into effect.

Cashless bail in New York was the single stupidest policy that has ever been enacted anywhere. Forty percent of those who have been released on nonmonetary bail for felony offenses have been rearrested. Judges do not have judicial discretion.

New York State is the only State in the country that does not have a dangerousness standard. There is non-enforcement of petty crimes in New York City. There has been elimination of the anticrime unit, which is primarily responsible for getting illegal guns off the streets. They have raised the age where 16- and 17-year-olds are tried in family court rather than criminal court, yet using guns in the commission of a crime, they are being released. Is it any wonder why gangs would use them?

Unrepentant cop killers, child rapists, and murderers are being released by an out-of-control parole board. There is a radical defund the police movement. This has happened in New York City, and it will happen in Washington, D.C., if this law is allowed to go into effect.

The greatest responsibility of any government is to ensure the safety and security of its citizenry. Cities like New York and now Washington, D.C., and Chicago are failing in their responsibility.

We are putting our citizens and law enforcement at risk. It needs to stop. This law should not be allowed to go into effect, and Congress has an obligation—an obligation—to act.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, we have heard a lot about crime in D.C., so I think it is fair to ask: How do the Revised Criminal Code Act penalties compare to the penalties in the States, the States represented in this House? I will cite a few examples from Kentucky, Chairman COMER's home State.

The Revised Criminal Code Act has a higher mandatory minimum penalty for murder one than Kentucky.

The Revised Criminal Code Act has a higher maximum penalty for involuntary manslaughter and unarmed robbery than Kentucky.

How about armed and unarmed carjacking? The Revised Criminal Code Act has specific armed and unarmed carjacking crimes. Kentucky does not.

The Revised Criminal Code Act maximum penalty for armed carjacking is higher than for first degree robbery in Kentucky. The Revised Criminal Code Act maximum penalty for unarmed carjacking is higher than for unarmed robbery in Kentucky.

How about felony murder? The Revised Criminal Code Act has a maximum sentence of 20 years with a maximum of 30 years for aggravating factors. Kentucky abolished felony murder.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The gentlewoman from the District of Columbia has just made a very powerful point, which is that on a whole range of offenses under the newly revised D.C. act that they want to overthrow, the criminal law is tougher in Washington, D.C., than it is in the distinguished chairman's home State of Kentucky.

On carjacking, on first degree murder, on involuntary manslaughter, the people of D.C. have chosen tougher penalties, but the gentlewoman didn't arrive to denounce Kentucky as soft on crime or weak on crime and say the whole United States Congress has to turn itself into a superlegislature for Kentucky and strike their laws down. That is up to the people of Kentucky. They don't even have a carjacking statute. You have to use armed robbery there, which gets you up to 20 years in prison. In the District of Columbia, they have a specific carjacking statute that could get you 24 years in prison.

That is the beauty of the Federal system, which I thought our colleagues supported, the idea that people decide at the local level whether they want tougher laws, as in the District of Columbia, or weaker laws, as in Kentucky. That is up to the people of the States to go offense by offense.

I am afraid that my friend and colleague, Ms. NORTON, is taking them a bit too seriously because they are not really interested in scrutinizing the actual criminal justice policy. They just want to kick the people of Washington, D.C., around. They want to lord it over them.

We have President Biden here this week inviting both parties to work together for a continued acceleration of this great economic rebound we are in with 12 million new jobs, with us finally addressing climate change, with us finally getting prescription drug benefits to the people of America. He invited us to participate in a bipartisan national renewal, and what does the majority come back with? They want 535 Members of the United States Congress to act like a super-city council lording over the people of Washington, D.C.

It is unjust and unfair to the people of Washington, and it is beneath our dignity as a democratic Congress to be acting in this way.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I am pretty sure we haven't had a carjacking in my congressional district in several years. If someone thought about carjacking a vehicle in my district, it probably wouldn't end well for them. I don't think this has anything to do with this important bill in a city that

has been ravaged with crime and carjackings every day.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. D'ESPOSITO).

Mr. D'ESPOSITO. Mr. Speaker, I stand here today in staunch opposition to the disastrous new criminal justice reform act passed by the D.C. Council.

If enacted, the Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022 would effectively prevent the local justice system from keeping criminals off of our streets, all while D.C. grapples with a crime wave.

You see, sir, this is not a lecture. As a matter of fact, I spent a career proudly wearing the uniform. I have stood the line between good and evil. I have interrogated criminals. I have consoled victims.

In Washington, D.C., from February 2022 to February 2023, homicides have increased 17 percent; motor vehicle theft is up 76 percent; total property crime is up 24 percent. Every crime has a victim. Every victim has a story.

Instead of working to stop crime, the D.C. Council chooses to eliminate mandatory minimum sentences for all crimes, except first degree murder, as part of the RCCA.

This misguided legislation also reduces maximum penalties for violent crimes such as burglaries, carjackings, and robberies.

The D.C. Council is empowering criminals, empowering criminals at the expense of the public, which is why I stand in absolute opposition to their newest soft-on-crime plan.

To say that we are targeting the people of D.C., using them as "pinatas," how do you think the victims feel? Sadly, this procriminal agenda has found its way into many other American cities and States, including my home State of New York.

In fact, the D.C. law mirrors New York State's disastrous cashless bail laws implemented by New York State Democrats. Cashless bail allows criminals to commit crimes and be back out on the streets in record time to commit more crimes and wreak havoc on more victims.

We have seen it recently in my own district, where illegal immigrants robbed a store, were released without bail, and failed to report to their court date afterward.

This progressive playbook on justice reform endangers the public, treats criminals with kid gloves, and poses a serious risk to the future of American cities and, most importantly, our Nation's Capital.

Instead of enabling criminals to escape punishment for their crimes, we should empower judges and juries to impose responsible penalties for crimes committed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. D'ESPOSITO. Mr. Speaker, we owe it to the people of Washington,

D.C., and the people of the United States of America who live in fear of crime to fight criminals instead of working to protect them.

We must stop the Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022 from becoming law.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. If you google carjacking in Kentucky, what will come up is, just a few months ago, two people were carjacked in different incidents at gunpoint in Louisville, which I think is in the State of Kentucky. Since we are talking about State laws, that is what should be relevant. Carjacking is, obviously, a problem across the country.

The conceit of the other side seems to be that they care more about crime and public safety in Washington, D.C., than people who live in Washington, D.C. We just got lectures from two different Members from New York about the terrible conditions in New York. Well, if that is what their concern is, then they should run for the New York State Legislature and change the laws that are involved if they can persuade their fellow citizens that they have it right. If they can't, then maybe they should reconsider what their agenda is.

In any event, if you want to micro-manage the laws of Washington, D.C., and rewrite this 275-page act that was passed to revise the criminal code, which they hadn't revised in a century, with the input of Federal and local judges, prosecutors, public defenders, and the D.C. Council, then move to Washington, D.C., and run for D.C. Council.

□ 1000

These resolutions of disapproval come to the House floor without the benefit of a single hearing in the Oversight Committee.

They have not had a hearing where the Members of Congress could be heard on this, where we could have a single witness, where we could have a single fact introduced, much less have the members of the D.C. Council—who sent a letter petitioning for respect for democratic self-government in D.C.—had the right to be heard, much less if the Mayor had the right to be heard.

They keep invoking the name of the Mayor of the District of Columbia who said she does not want Congress to be overturning the laws of the District of Columbia, even if she opposes those laws.

Well, that is a principled position in favor of democratic self-government. I dare say, most of the Members of this body would say even if they disagreed with a law passed by their State legislature in their State and signed by the Governor that Congress should not selectively overturn that law. But that is precisely what they are proposing to do to the people of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter from more than 100 groups led by D.C. Vote calling on Congress to keep its hands off of D.C.

FEBRUARY 7, 2023.

Majority Leader CHARLES E. SCHUMER,
Washington, DC.

Minority Leader MITCH MCCONNELL,
Washington, DC.

House Speaker KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Washington, DC.

Minority Leader HAKEEM JEFFRIES,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP:

CONGRESS SHOULD STAY OUT OF THE DISTRICT
OF COLUMBIA'S LOCAL AFFAIRS

We, the undersigned organizations, representing millions of Americans from across the country, are concerned about the numerous measures that have been introduced that will unjustly undermine critical local decisions made by the people of the District of Columbia and their elected leadership. These local laws were enacted to address important local concerns, most notably criminal justice reform, reproductive freedom, democracy and equal treatment under the law. Efforts by members of Congress to impose legislative "riders" or pass disapproval resolutions usurp the prerogative of the District of Columbia's elected mayor and council and the residents they represent.

We also urge Congress to refrain from taking action that could threaten the District's Local Budget Autonomy Act. The Act allows the District to spend local tax dollars based on its local budget at the beginning of the new fiscal year. The DC Superior Court has ruled the Act is valid, and the DC Council and mayor are proceeding with the District's local budget in accordance with the law.

We understand that some in Congress are still seeking to use the legislative process to impose policy riders upon the people of the District. The undersigned organizations advocate on diverse issues and are united in our opposition to the inclusion of any legislative vehicle that overrides, limits or otherwise usurps locally elected decision-making by the District of Columbia.

Already, in just the first month of the new Congress, legislators have promised or introduced measures that takes away the fundamental right to self-governance from the people of Washington, DC.

Congressional interference in these local matters is unfair and intolerable.

Right now, Americans are debating important issues in communities throughout this country. But what is not up for debate is who gets to decide these questions. DC's locally-elected leadership should decide what is best for the people of the District of Columbia.

The Mayor of the District of Columbia and the DC Council were elected by DC residents to represent their interests. Congress does not impose its views on any other local jurisdiction, and Americans in DC have no vote in the Congress to cast against this egregious and increasingly relentless attack on their local democracy. We expect Congress to be consistent by letting District residents manage their own affairs without interference or meddling.

We urge you to respect local autonomy and oppose any efforts that seek to force Congress' views upon DC residents.

Sincerely,

DC Vote; 51 for 51; ACLU; ACLU of DC; All Souls Church Unitarian; American Family Voices; American Federation of Government Employees; Anacostia Coordinating Council; Bend the Arc; Jewish Action; Better Organizing to Win Legalization; Black Voters Matter Fund; Blue Future; Capital Stonewall Democrats; Center for Common Ground; Cen-

ter for Popular Democracy; Citizens for Responsibility and Ethics in Washington (CREW); Clean Elections Texas; Clean Water Action; Coalition on Human Needs; Common Cause; Common Defense; D.C. Affairs Community of the District of Columbia Bar*; DC Committee to Build a Better Restaurant Industry; DC Democratic State Committee; DC Development Disabilities Council.

DC Environmental Network; DC Fiscal Policy Institute; DC for Democracy; DC Jobs With Justice; DC League of Women Voters; DC Marijuana Justice; DC Statehood Coalition; DC Statehood Green Party; Death with Dignity; Defending Rights & Dissent; Democracy for America Advocacy Fund; Democratic Messaging Project; Drug Policy Alliance; East Area Progressive Democrats (EAPD); Economic Policy Institute; End Citizens United/Let America Vote Action Fund; FairVote; Family Values @ Work; Federation of Community Associations; Friends of the Earth U.S.; GLAA; GLSEN; Greenspace USA.

Harriet's Wildest Dreams; Health in Justice Action Lab, Northeastern University HIPS; Human Rights Campaign; In Our Own Voice; Indivisible; Indivisible Chicago Alliance; Indivisible Marin; Indivisible MN03; Indivisible Northern Nevada; Indivisible Santa Fe; Jean-Michel Cousteau's Ocean Futures Society; Justice Policy Institute; Lake Research Partners; Lawyers for Good Government (LAGG); League of Conservation Voters; League of Women Voters of the United States; Legacy DC; LONG LIVE GOGO; Love Huntsville; Metro Washington Council, AFL-CIO; More Than Our Crimes; National Center for Lesbian Rights; National Center for Transgender Equality; National Council of Jewish Women; National Disability Rights Network (NDRN); National Employment Law Project; National Immigration Law Center.

National Organization for Women; National Partnership for Women & Families; National Women's Law Center; Neighbors United for DC Statehood; Netroots Nation; NETWORK Lobby for Catholic Social Justice; Northridge Indivisible; Oregonizers; Our Revolution; Peace Action; People For the American Way; Physicians for Reproductive Health; Planned Parenthood Federation of America; Planned Parenthood of Metropolitan Washington, DC; Plymouth Area Indivisible; Progressive Democrats of America; Public Citizen; Public Justice Center; Rachel Carson Council; SEIU; SEIU 32BJ; Sojourners; SPACES In Action; Stand Up America.

Statehood4DC; Take on Wall Street, a project of Americans for Financial Reform; The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights; The Workers Circle; United Church of Christ, Justice and Local Church Ministries; United Democratic Women; United Nations Association of National Capital Area; Venice Resistance; Veterans United for DC Statehood; Voices for Progress; Voto Latino; Washington AIDS Partnership; Washington Parks & People; Washington, D.C. Lawyer Chapter of the American Constitution Society; Who Speaks For Me; Women's Bar Association of the District of Columbia.

*The views expressed herein are presented on behalf of the D.C. Affairs Community, a voluntary association of individuals, most but not necessarily all of whom are members of the D.C. Bar. The D.C. Bar itself made no monetary contribution to fund the preparation or submission of this statement. Moreover, the views expressed herein have been neither approved nor endorsed by the D.C. Bar, its Board of Governors, or its general membership.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to cite examples of increased max-

imum penalties in D.C. You can't call D.C. soft on crime.

For example, nonconsensual sexual conduct, which is the most commonly charged sex event, current maximum, 6 months. New maximum, 2 years.

Attempted murder, current maximum, 5 years. New maximum, 23.5 years.

Attempted sexual assault, current maximum, 5 years. New maximum, 15 years.

Threats to do bodily harm, current maximum, 6 months. New maximum, 2 years.

Possession of a machine gun, sawed-off gun, or ghost gun, current maximum, 1 year. New maximum, 4 years.

It increases the maximum penalties for misdemeanor and felony assault on a police officer.

I would like to cite examples of new crimes. Negligent homicide, maximum penalty is 4 years. The current law does not criminalize negligently causing the death of another, except by operating a vehicle.

Reckless endangerment with a firearm. The maximum penalty is 2 years for firing a gun in public, even if the gun is not aimed at anyone or any property.

I urge the Members to look at how the D.C. Council has enhanced penalties, not reduced them, making this city safer for everyone.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, if we were actually to pass this resolution of disapproval against Washington, D.C., at this point, I wonder what my colleagues think we do at that point.

Sitting as the super council for the District of Columbia, would we rewrite the law?

In other words, would we then conduct hearings on each of the offenses that the gentlewoman has just invoked?

Are we going to have hearings about involuntary manslaughter and first degree murder and carjacking and so on in the District of Columbia?

They don't even want to have a hearing on their disapproval resolution, much less do we want to have a hearing on each of these bills and take over the governance of the District of Columbia.

Let's respect the Home Rule Act that was adopted in 1973. Home rule operates here just like it operates in all of our States, which is local matters are decided locally. Let's leave it at that.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE).

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Kentucky, the chairman of the Oversight Committee, for yielding.

I also thank Congressman CLYDE for bringing H.J. Res. 26, the bill to address this serious problem of crime.

You have been hearing this debate on the floor. I am sure people watching at

home are watching in amazement that this is not a unanimous discussion, that we are not all standing up here on the House floor deploring the crime that is out of control in the District of Columbia.

We have seen it in so many communities around America. You see it in so many big cities—pretty much all run by Democrats, I will point out—where crime is out of control after they have dropped penalties for criminals, where they have defunded the police, this massive shift against law enforcement, against keeping communities safe. You would think we would all be in agreement on that.

The fact is that in D.C., sexual abuse is up 157 percent. You would think you would hear the other side joining us in speaking out against that, not trying to defend laws that make it easier to get criminals out of jail.

Motor vehicle theft up 88 percent. Total property crime up 31 percent. Homicides increased 22 percent.

We see stories of carjackings every day, and what did the D.C. Council do?

They passed a resolution to get rid of mandatory minimums on many violent crimes.

This isn't some petty crime we are talking about. We are talking about violent crimes. Armed carjackings. The mandatory minimum used to be 15 years for an armed carjacking; dropped to zero. Not a day.

You can hold somebody up at gunpoint and take their car from them, and you could literally walk out of jail the next day without serving a day in prison, and you wonder why crime is out of control. The D.C. Mayor vetoed the ordinance; the council overrode it.

Now, you hear a lot of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle talking about why is Congress even doing this?

Well, you know, Mr. Speaker, just the other day, we actually spent a day reading the entire United States Constitution on the House floor.

Maybe my Democrat colleagues didn't listen to that discussion. Maybe they haven't read the United States Constitution in a long time, but I will break the copy out. It is easy to read.

Article I, Section 8 talks about the District of Columbia. It says, "Congress shall have power to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such District. . . ."

Yes. Congress is given the exclusive right to legislate in all cases dealing with the District of Columbia.

You can talk about debates that go on in statehouses. The District of Columbia is not a State for a lot of reasons.

Our Founding Fathers actually wanted a Capitol of the United States that wasn't part of a State. There is a lot of debate about why that happened.

In fact, this land that we are standing on right now used to be part of a State. The State is called Maryland. It is still there.

Maryland gave land to the United States because our Nation decided we

wanted the Capitol to be in a place that is not tied to the other States, that is just the home of the Nation's Capital.

It gave Congress in the Constitution the authority to get involved in these kinds of issues.

It doesn't happen often, but my God, if we can't come together with crime out of control, with people being killed, with criminals being let out the next day after violent crimes are committed, and mandatory minimums are dropped from 15 years to zero, if you hold a gun to somebody's head and carjack them, that is why we are coming together, to take a stand.

Everybody can vote. If they are okay with letting the carjackers walk scot-free, they will have that opportunity.

Don't count me in that number. I would say don't count the people that live in the District of Columbia, living in fear of crime. They don't want that crime.

The millions of people that come as tourists to visit our Nation's Capital should not live in fear of that violent crime every day because criminals get to walk free.

How is the governance determined?

They allow people that are here illegally to vote in D.C.

We have another bill that we are bringing up to say that people here illegally cannot vote in D.C. elections.

It is bizarre, listening to the debate on the other side that wants to defend that ability for illegals. We went and verified. There is not even an exception for foreign nationals.

So people that work at the Chinese Embassy, we saw how they respect our laws in the United States. They flew a spy balloon over most of the sensitive military bases of our Nation last week.

Yet, people that work at the Chinese Embassy are Chinese citizens and can vote in D.C. elections. There is a piece of legislation that repeals that, as well.

Obviously, there are some in this Chamber who want to defend the right for people here illegally, including people that work for the CCP that are Chinese nationals, that are Russian nationals, they want them to be able to vote in D.C. elections.

Enough is enough. We are exercising our constitutional right to say no to this madness. Let's restore law and order. Let's stand up for law and order and the people of the District of Columbia and all the millions of people who come to visit this Nation's Capital who don't want to live in fear, who don't think that the carjackers should be able to walk scot-free if they pull out a gun and put it to somebody's head to take their car or to break into their house or to do so many other violent things that are causing fear through our communities.

We can do something about this. We ought to do this. We ought to pass both of these pieces of legislation. I urge passage.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I am ready to close, and I yield myself the balance of my time.

I want to correct just a few of the major distortions that we just heard from the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana.

First of all, carjacking, as I understand it from this act, and I am willing to stand corrected, is not legal in the District of Columbia. On the contrary, it could be punished by up to 24 years.

I think the gentleman from Louisiana misunderstood my colloquy with the chairman of the committee because it is in Kentucky where carjacking is not a statutory offense.

If you were to charge the people who were committing carjackings recently in Louisville, you would have to charge them under armed robbery because there is not a carjacking statute.

Washington, D.C., has one, and it has a penalty of up to 24 years, which is more than you could get in Kentucky for armed robbery.

The second point is he said that crime was out of control in Washington, D.C. Well, the crime rate is higher in Bakersfield, California, which is represented by the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives.

A major city, New Orleans, in the gentleman's home State, in this quote from FOX News "New Orleans closes 2022 with sky-high homicide rate not seen in decades: 'Horrific.'" New Orleans was given the grim distinction of murder capital of the U.S. in September.

But we don't need to have some kind of race to the bottom Olympics in terms of which State or which city has the worst crime rate.

We should get together to deal with the problem of gun violence, which is why I invite our colleagues to join us and more than 90 percent of the American people who support a universal violent criminal background check, but they oppose it.

They are locked in the stranglehold of the NRA, and they won't back this, despite the fact that all the police unions they cited today about D.C. support a universal violent criminal background check.

Why don't they do something about semiautomatic assault weapons on the streets of our cities and towns across America?

They won't do it. No, they would rather use crime simply as a political club to try to take away other people's democratic rights.

Mr. Speaker, it is scandalous, the way the majority purports to stand up for local self-government and home rule when they want to trample all of the democratic rights of the people of Washington, D.C.

Let's not sit as a super city council of 535 Members doing the municipal minutiae of the people of Washington. Let them govern themselves.

We should be on the pathway to statehood for them, but at the very least, respect their right to home rule. Nobody cares more about public safety in D.C. than the people of D.C.

Nobody cares more about the condition of their communities than the

people who live in them. That is a basic precept of democratic ideals.

I hope my colleagues will respect that, and I hope everyone will vote to reject this continuing series of disapproval resolutions against the people of Washington.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD four letters of support for this resolution, letters from the D.C. Police Union, National Fraternal Order of Police, National Association of Police Organizations, and the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association.

DC POLICE UNION,

Washington, DC, February 6, 2023.

Speaker KEVIN MCCARTHY,

House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER MCCARTHY: I am writing as Chairman of the Fraternal Order of Police, Metropolitan Police Department Labor Committee, D.C. Police Union ("D.C. Police Union") and on behalf of the nearly 3,500 members of the D.C. Police Union regarding in support of the disapproval resolution regarding a dangerous law that the D.C. Council has passed that will embolden criminals, dramatically increase crime, and render police officers in the District powerless to adequately police the City.

On January 17, 2023, the D.C. Council overrode Mayor Muriel Bowser's veto of the Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022 (the "RCCA"). The RCCA eliminates mandatory minimum sentences for all crimes, drastically reduces the maximum penalties for crimes such as carjacking, and eliminates accomplice liability for felony murder. The provisions in this bill will create lawlessness, prevent police from holding criminals accountable, and increase the number of officers who leave the department.

THE RCCA ELIMINATES MANDATORY MINIMUM SENTENCES AND DRAMATICALLY REDUCES STATUTORY MAXIMUM SENTENCES

The RCCA eliminates all mandatory minimum sentences in the District and dramatically reduces the statutory maximum sentence which may be imposed for nearly all crimes. This reckless legislation brings the District into uncharted and dangerous territory. Indeed, the Council has conceded that "no U.S. jurisdiction has entirely eliminated mandatory minimums." Despite this, the Council has persisted in its irresponsible encouragement of lawlessness in the District. The RCCA promotes crime by eliminating the certainty of punishment for offenders through the elimination of mandatory minimums while simultaneously stripping judges of the ability to impose a punishment that matches the severity of the offense through the dramatic reduction in statutory maximums.

ELIMINATION OF ACCOMPLICE LIABILITY FOR FELONY MURDER PROSECUTIONS

Section 22A-2201 of the RRCA eliminates accomplice liability for felony murder prosecutions in the District. Accomplice liability for felony murder is critical in establishing liability across multiple perpetrators when evidence is otherwise unable to prove which perpetrator committed the "lethal act." By eliminating accomplice liability, the RCCA ensures that police and prosecutors will be unable to hold the most violent and dangerous criminals accountable.

REDUCTION IN PENALTIES FOR CARJACKING

The RCCA dramatically decreases the penalties for carjackings, despite the fact that

carjackings have spiked in the District over the past two years. The RCCA endangers District residents and encourages lawlessness by reducing the penalties for carjacking offenses. Doing so also removes a critical degree of discretion from judges who, previously, were given proper latitude to craft a punishment that fit the severity of the crime.

REQUIREMENT OF MPD OFFICERS TO UNDERGO AN INDETERMINATE AMOUNT OF EXTENSIVE TRAINING

The sweeping changes to the criminal code in the RCCA will require D.C. police officers to receive extensive training and learn and entirely new criminal code in the District. The extensive retraining and overtime that will be required comes at a time when the number of officers in the District is at historical lows as a result of anti-police legislation passed by the Council. The RCCA will undoubtedly take a further toll of D.C. police officers and accelerate the current exodus of officers from the District.

This anti-police, pro-crime law will create a mass exodus of police officers from the District and will unquestionably make the District of Columbia more dangerous for citizens who live in the District, individuals who work in the District, and tourists that travel to the District. As a result, the D.C. Police Union strongly urges the House Oversight and Accountability Committee to take all action necessary to prevent this reckless legislation from becoming law.

Respectfully,

GREGGORY PEMBERTON,
Chairman, D.C. Police Union.

NATIONAL FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE,
Washington, DC, February 6, 2023.

Hon. KEVIN O. MCCARTHY,
Speaker of the House, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Hon. HAKEEM S. JEFFRIES,
Minority Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Hon. STEVEN J. SCALISE,
Majority Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Hon. KATHERINE M. CLARK,
Minority Whip, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER AND REPRESENTATIVES JEFFRIES, SCALISE, AND CLARK: I am writing on behalf of the members of the Fraternal Order of Police to advise you of our support for H.J. Res. 26, a resolution disapproving the adoption of the Revised Criminal Code Act (RCCA) of 2022 by the Washington, D.C. City Council.

The union representing the men and women of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) is proudly FOP and the officers we represent have made it clear to us and to the residents of the city that the RCCA will embolden criminals, dramatically increase crime and violence, and render police officers in the District of Columbia virtually powerless to adequately police the city and keep its residents and visitors safe.

On January 17, 2023, the D.C. Council overrode Mayor Muriel Bowser's veto of the RCCA. Mayor Bowser, like the men and women of the MPD recognize that it will quickly have a negative impact on public safety in the District. The RCCA eliminates mandatory minimum sentences for all crimes, drastically reduces the maximum penalties for crimes such as carjacking, and eliminates accomplice liability for felony murder.

These so-called "reforms" have been implemented in other jurisdictions and have led inevitably to greater violence and crime across our country. Having it happen here, in

our nation's capital, will have a ripple effect and we are very concerned that other cities will model their reforms on laws like the RCCA.

To reduce the authority of law enforcement officers and erect numerous obstacles to effective prosecutions and just sentences in the middle of a national crime epidemic is at variance with common sense! It is also contributing to the recruitment and retention crisis in the District and around the nation. In the last three years, more than 500 officers have left MPD and many cite their terrible treatment by the City Council as the reason for their departure.

We urge the House to adopt H.J. Res. 26 and disapprove of the RCCA.

We further urge that the House review and consider a similar disapproval resolution for the Comprehensive Policing and Justice Amendment Act of 2022 which was enacted by the City Council on 19 January 2023 without Mayor Bowser's signature. Under the guise of police reform, the Act attacks the rights of D.C. law enforcement officers, including restricting their right to bargain collectively and destroying their ability to challenge disciplinary matters taken without just cause. The law is anti-police, pro-crime, and the leading reason for the exodus of officers from the MPD. Like the RCCA, it will make the District of Columbia more dangerous for citizens who live in the District, individuals who work in the District, and tourists visiting the District. As a result, the D.C. Police Union respectfully requests your assistance in defeating these horrible laws.

On behalf of the more than 364,000 members of the Fraternal Order of Police, we strongly urge all Members of the U.S. House of Representatives to support and pass H.J. Res. 26 to protect the safety of the public in Washington, D.C. If I can provide any additional information about this bill, please do not hesitate to contact me or Executive Director Jim Pasco in our Washington, D.C. office.

Sincerely,

PATRICK YOES,
National President.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
POLICE ORGANIZATIONS, INC.,
Alexandria, VA, February 7, 2023.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Hon. HAKEEM JEFFRIES,
Minority Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER MCCARTHY AND MINORITY LEADER JEFFRIES: On behalf of the National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO) and the over 241,000 sworn law enforcement officers we represent across the country, I am writing to advise you of our concerns with the Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022 (D.C. Act 24-789), as enacted by the Council of the District of Columbia on January 17, 2023, and our subsequent support for H.J. Res. 26.

According to the Metropolitan Police Department's crime data, from this time last year, the District of Columbia has experienced an increase in homicides, carjackings, and theft. Particularly, D.C. is amid a rise in gun violence and homicide rates among the city's youth. Yet, the Council still voted to enact the revised criminal code that lowers penalties for the crimes most impacting the city and its residents, including carjacking, illegal firearm possession, and robbery, and it will eliminate almost all mandatory minimum sentences.

Proponents of the Revised Code believe that it will ensure that sentences better fit their crimes and will give nonviolent, low risk offenders a chance to become productive

members of society. While NAPO agrees that these are laudable goals—to ensure the punishment fits the crime—we disagree on how this law accomplishes those goals. We continue to believe that mandatory minimums are a strong deterrent for criminals and an important tool in helping law enforcement keep our communities safe from violent crime.

In addition, the Revised Code significantly changes the law of self-defense for law enforcement officers that would considerably constrain an officer's ability to protect themselves and the public when confronted with imminent death. Under the Revised Code, the considerations the officer must make when faced with the need to use deadly force are not only unrealistic in the rapidly unfolding scenario of an attack upon an officer, they also create the perverse situation where a suspect who escalates his/her dangerous behavior toward an officer, to the point of deadly force being an option, is more likely to be let go than a less-violent suspect.

NAPO is concerned that the Revised Criminal Code Act, if allowed to be enacted into law, will decrease public safety and leave crime victims in a continual search for justice. Therefore, we support H.J. Res. 26, disapproving of the Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022, so that the Council of the District of Columbia can work with Mayor Muriel Bowser to revise the criminal code in a way that will not benefit violent criminals over victims and will make the city safer.

We appreciate your consideration of our concerns with the Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022. If we can provide any assistance, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. JOHNSON, ESQ.,
Executive Director.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT
OFFICERS ASSOCIATION,
Washington, DC, February 7, 2023.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Speaker of the House, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER MCCARTHY, I am writing on behalf of the almost 32,000 members of the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association (FLEOA) to express our strong support for H.J. Res. 26, "Disapproving the action of the District of Columbia Council in approving the Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022."

In the past several years, there has been a dramatic increase in multiple categories of violent crime, including murders, homicides, robberies, aggravated assaults and carjackings. Areas across the United States are experiencing this heightened level of violent crime, with much violence being highly concentrated in lower socioeconomic and minority communities. These residents should not need to live in fear for their safety.

So far in 2023, Washington D.C. is experiencing a 29 percent increase in homicides, an 89 percent increase in motor vehicle thefts, and an overall 18 percent increase in total crime. These statistics are shocking for any community, but particularly shameful for our nation's capital city.

The primary goal of community leaders should be to provide law enforcement the effective tools to counter and prevent violent criminal activity. As proposed, the Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022 ties the hands of our law enforcement professionals. Therefore, FLEOA strongly supports this resolution disapproving of the Revision Criminal Code.

We are grateful for your leadership on this issue and your efforts to ensure that all law enforcement officers nationwide have the

ability to serve and protect the American public.

Sincerely,

LARRY COSME,
National President, Federal Law
Enforcement Officers Association.

□ 1015

Mr. COMER. The D.C. Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022 is irresponsible. It is dangerous. It is playing with the livelihoods of all who live in or visit D.C. by gutting the local justice system and allowing emboldened criminals to remain on the streets.

This Congress must swiftly exercise its constitutional role concerning the District of Columbia and reject this misguided legislation from going into effect.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to unite in support of law and order and support this necessary resolution of disapproval.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I condemn H. Res. 26 in the strongest terms, which seeks to nullify the Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022, enacted by the council of the District of Columbia (DC). This bill is nothing more than a naked power grab on the part of House Republicans to enforce the will of Congress on the duly elected local representatives of the District of Columbia. I approach the subject of home rule as a former local government official having served on the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors for 14 years, including five as chairman and as a former chairman of the Council of Governments. I know what it takes to manage public safety. I cannot imagine how a local government can function efficiently or effectively, if each of its public safety decisions requires Congressional approval. I have consistently supported autonomy for the District and would argue Congress' actions have actually had a deleterious effect on the District and its residents. D.C.'s lack of autonomy affects the entire National Capital Region, especially the thousands of my constituents who are civil servants and work in the District. I hope the irony of this situation is not lost on those who support the conservative principles of limited government and states' rights. Let me remind my colleagues of what my fellow Virginian, James Madison, said in the *Federalist Papers*, Number 43, with respect to the intent of the Congressional authority. In referring to the residents of this federal District, Madison said "they will have had their voice in the election of the government which is to exercise authority over them; as a municipal legislature for local purposes." There is no more basic exercise of municipal authority than protecting public safety.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.J. Res. 26, a resolution disapproving the action of the District of Columbia Council in approving the Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022.

This resolution is not only a brazen and misguided measure seeking to uphold decades of racially systemic policies of criminal injustice, it is an insulting attempt to trample on the rights and the will of the people in the District of Columbia.

By subjecting thousands of Black residents of Washington, D.C. to criminalization and incarceration, the Revised Criminal Code Act of

2022 was the first comprehensive revision of the D.C. code since the year 1901, something that should've been revised long before.

However, in contrast to the majority of other states, D.C. did not update its criminal statutes throughout the 1960s and 1970s.

As a result of the antiquated laws, which had been in place for decades, the human rights and freedoms of Washingtonians has been compromised, resulting in D.C. having one of the highest imprisonment rates in the nation, whereby Black males account for more than 95% of those who are behind bars.

The 2022 revision was a necessary push forward, and for the Republicans within this congress to attempt to undo these revisions, shows a rejection of Home Rule.

The revisions helped to correct many of the faults that the District of Columbia continuously ran into with the district itself making the necessary corrections with the support of the public.

The D.C. Criminal Code Reform Commission was formed by the D.C. Council to revise the statutes to guarantee that the revisions of offenses and punishments are precise, consistent, reasonable, and constitutional.

The District of Columbia Public Defender Service, the District of Columbia Attorney General, legal professionals, and the general public were among the sources of input that the Commission consulted.

Members of Congress should not use their own policy judgment to replace that of the elected officials within D.C.

Prior to these revisions simple assault carried a sentence of less than six months in prison, while the threat of simple assault carried a 20-year sentence.

Possession of self-defense spray and possession of a fully automatic machine gun carried the same maximum penalty of one year.

Some offenses can be traced back to the District's Black Codes and Slave Codes and others that were introduced by segregationists from states outside D.C.

The almost 700,000 individuals who live in Washington, D.C., are capable of self-government and through the Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022, proved themselves as such.

Congress is not judge, jury and executioner and should not overstep its place within Washington, D.C. Washington, D.C. has its sole right to govern its jurisdiction and citizens.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 97, the previous question is ordered on the joint resolution.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on passage of the joint resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

CONDEMNING THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY'S USE OF A HIGH-ALTITUDE SURVEILLANCE BALLOON OVER UNITED STATES TERRITORY AS A BRAZEN VIOLATION OF UNITED STATES SOVEREIGNTY

Mr. McCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 104) condemning the Chinese Communist Party's use of a high-altitude surveillance balloon over United States territory as a brazen violation of United States sovereignty.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 104

Whereas, on February 2, 2023, the Department of Defense publicly announced it was tracking over United States territory a high-altitude surveillance balloon belonging to the People's Republic of China (PRC);

Whereas the Department of Defense has since acknowledged that North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) first began tracking the surveillance balloon on January 28, 2023, prior to its entry into United States airspace;

Whereas the Secretary of Defense has stated that the balloon "was being used by the PRC in an attempt to surveil strategic sites in the continental United States";

Whereas the surveillance balloon traveled near sensitive United States national security facilities, including Malmstrom Air Force Base in Montana;

Whereas, on February 4, 2023, a United States Air Force aircraft shot down the surveillance balloon off the coast of South Carolina;

Whereas the Chinese Communist Party's (CCP) intelligence collection directed against the United States poses a threat to United States interests and security;

Whereas, while the PRC has a long history of intelligence collection operations against United States national security entities, reports of its espionage have risen significantly in recent years;

Whereas the CCP attempted to spread false claims about the nature and purpose of the surveillance balloon, falsely claiming it to be a weather balloon that veered off-course due to "force majeure" events;

Whereas, on February 3, 2023, the Secretary of State postponed his planned trip to the PRC and referred to the balloon incident as an "irresponsible act and a clear violation of U.S. sovereignty and international law that undermined the purpose of the trip";

Whereas Article I of the Convention on International Civil Aviation, also known as the Chicago Convention, states that "every State has complete and exclusive sovereignty over the airspace above its territory";

Whereas although PRC surveillance balloons have previously violated United States

airspace, this incident differs from those prior violations due to the length of time the balloon spent over United States territory; and

Whereas it is in the United States national security interest to deter foreign adversaries from engaging in intelligence collection and other malign activities within United States territory and airspace: Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) condemns the PRC's brazen violation of United States sovereignty;

(2) denounces the CCP's efforts to deceive the international community through false claims about its intelligence collection campaigns in violation of United States sovereignty;

(3) determines that it should be the policy of the United States to promptly and decisively act to prevent foreign aerial surveillance platforms, including those directed by or connected to the CCP, from violating United States sovereignty; and

(4) calls on the Biden administration to continue to keep Congress apprised by providing comprehensive briefings on this incident that include—

(A) a complete account of all known infiltrations of the national airspace by the PRC over the past several years, regardless of platform;

(B) a complete account of similar past incidents of the PRC's use of surveillance balloons around the world;

(C) a complete timeline of events for the most recent infiltration from first detection to the eventual shootdown of the balloon;

(D) an assessment of what surveillance data the PRC was potentially able to collect or transmit, via the balloon while it was over United States territory;

(E) a detailed account of what measures were taken to mitigate the intelligence collection threat posed by the balloon, the costs of those measures, and the impact on the regular operations of the affected installations, platforms, and personnel;

(F) a description of what options were identified to mitigate the threat, and a description and timing of the recommendation the U.S. military made to the President regarding those response options;

(G) a detailed account of diplomatic communications between the United States and the PRC regarding this incident, including any demarches by Department of State personnel and subsequent responses by the PRC; and

(H) a detailed description of plans, capabilities, and methods to deter and defeat intelligence collection activities conducted by the PRC or other foreign adversaries in the national airspace system and any additional authorities needed from Congress to ensure detection and defeat of these activities in the future.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCAUL) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. McCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCAUL. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this past week the Nation watched in shock as a Chinese surveillance balloon traversed much of the United States, including sensitive American military sites like Malmstrom Air Force Base in Montana. That base is one of the three places where our minuteman ICBM nuclear missiles are stored.

Americans were rightfully deeply disturbed by this brazen violation of sovereignty by the Chinese Communist Party. This act of aggression was done on the eve of a scheduled meeting between Chairman Xi and Secretary of State Antony Blinken. That meeting was ultimately canceled.

The balloon, I believe, was a test, a test of this administration to see how it would respond. I believe the President should have shot it down before it entered American airspace rather than allow it to cross over the Continental United States airspace.

But make no mistake, this was another intentionally provocative act by the CCP. As I have said often, weakness invites aggression. This act will only further embolden and empower our enemies; it will embolden and empower Chairman Xi.

Mr. Speaker, I have never seen a foreign nation adversary fly a reconnaissance aircraft that you could see from the ground with your own eyes. The CCP threat is now within sight for Americans across the heartland, a vision and memory that they will not forget.

This is further proof that the CCP does not care about having a constructive relationship with the United States. It is publicly challenging U.S. interests, threatening Taiwan, supporting Russia's war of aggression in Ukraine, and now violating U.S. sovereignty.

If there is any question whether the administration should request funds supporting Taiwan's foreign military financing grants, this incident alone should make it clear that the time is now to harden ourselves and our partners against the Chinese military aggression.

An event like this, Mr. Speaker, must not happen again, and it cannot go unanswered. They only understand one thing and that is force, and that is projecting power; and we need to project power and force and strength against the Chinese Communist Party.

They must understand that we do desire peace, but infringing upon our sovereignty leads us down a dangerous path. Our adversaries must believe that any future incursion into American airspace by a spy balloon or any other vehicle will be met with decisive force, and that is why the House should pass this resolution.

The resolution, under section 4, does call for the Biden administration to continue to keep Congress apprised by providing comprehensive briefings on this incident that include—and there

are many of these, but I want to go to the end,—most importantly, a detail description of plans, capabilities, and methods to deter and defeat intelligence collection activities conducted by the PRC or other foreign adversaries in the national airspace system and any additional authorities needed from Congress to ensure detection and defeat these activities in the future.

I hope this administration will comply with this resolution. This resolution, I believe, sends a clear, bipartisan signal to the CCP and our adversaries around the world that this action will not be tolerated; to tell the world, with a united voice, that our national security is not a partisan issue.

We stand together today with one voice, as Americans, Americans against this act of aggression by the Chinese Communist Party.

Mr. Speaker, I urge unanimous support of this resolution, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 104, condemning the CCP's use of a high-altitude surveillance balloon over the United States territory as a brazen violation of U.S. sovereignty, that was authored by my friend and chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, MICHAEL MCCAUL.

Last week, the entire world witnessed a clear and unacceptable breach of U.S. sovereignty. I stand here today to strongly denounce the presence of the PRC balloon in the United States airspace.

It is now up to Beijing to demonstrate, not just to the United States but to the world, that it is serious about respecting international rules and law, and that it is genuine about stabilizing relations with the United States.

Secretary Blinken was on his way to Beijing to engage in diplomacy but, and I believe, correctly, canceled his trip. It was the PRC's irresponsible behavior that once again hindered U.S. efforts at dialogue and de-escalation because once we crossed that line, it will not be good for any nation; and that is why diplomacy is always important.

The PRC also needs to come clean and stop pretending that this was a civilian airship gathering weather information that accidentally veered into the U.S. airspace. We all know, and now with the debris that we are picking up after the responsible shooting down of the balloon in the Atlantic Ocean, we all know that the PRC—it was a PRC surveillance balloon, full stop, and Beijing needs to own up to it.

I thank the Biden administration for the transparency that we learned that this was not the first time that the PRC balloon has transited over U.S. airspace. In fact, this has happened at least three times during the Trump administration and once before during this administration.

We also learned that last week's incident was part of a larger PRC global surveillance operation that has infringed on the sovereignty and threatened the security of nations across five continents.

We read this morning, in various public forums, like The New York Times and The Washington Post, that we have gained knowledge by shooting this balloon down in the Atlantic Ocean. As we dig it up, we will find more information and be able to share it with our allies so that we can collectively make sure that the violation of sovereignty does not continue by the PRC.

Over the weekend when this incident happened, I was talking to a number of members of my staff and they were telling me they were in the SCIF being informed by the administration of things that were going on. It is that kind of transparency and information that must continue, and I thank them for that.

Finally, let me just say that I thank the Biden administration for bringing that balloon down. I don't believe that China thought we would take it down. We did. We benefited from it. We have learned from it. We are examining it. We are working with our allies to make sure that our sovereignty is not invaded by the PRC.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. FRY), who personally eyewitnessed the spy balloon in the Atlantic Ocean as it was shot down on the beaches right off of his district, off the coast of his district in South Carolina.

Mr. FRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 104, a resolution condemning the Chinese Communist Party's use of a high-altitude surveillance balloon over United States territory as a brazen violation of United States sovereignty, introduced by House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman MICHAEL MCCAUL of Texas.

I would never have imagined that my Saturday afternoon would have been disrupted due to a Chinese spy balloon. Not only did it float across most of South Carolina, it floated across the entire Continental United States, and ended up over my district and, out of all places in this country, the balloon was shot down right off the coast of my hometown, Surfside Beach, which I represent.

And yes, it does—if you watched it and if you were there on the ground—sound like it was straight out of a sci-fi movie.

There is no question that the response or, rather, lack of response from this administration, in my opinion, was negligent.

More than 19 million people annually visit our area to enjoy our beautiful beaches and southern hospitality along more than 60 miles of coast that is known as the Grand Strand.

Myrtle Beach is known for many things, Mr. Speaker, but part of that

equation has never been an international incident taking place right off of our shores.

□ 1030

The Chinese Communist Party last Friday, February 3, said that this was merely a weather balloon gathering meteorological data that got lost in our country. It is comical to me that they would actually think that we would fall for such a bogus claim.

Let me be clear: This was a blatant violation of American sovereignty as part of the comprehensive surveillance program on the United States as well as other countries across the globe.

This was a test by the Chinese Communist Party, and it saddens me to say that I think this administration failed that test.

This is the United States. Our foreign policy has always been built on peace through strength. This is our wake-up call. It is time for President Biden to step up on the world stage and take a page from one of my favorite Presidents, Teddy Roosevelt: Speak softly and carry a big stick. While diplomacy should always be our first objective, we must be prepared to respond with strength when necessary.

This resolution shows that the U.S. House of Representatives, in a bipartisan fashion, condemns the Chinese Communist Party's efforts to deceive the international community with their false claims of intelligence collection. I call on this administration to promptly and decisively act to further prevent surveillance attempts in the future.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN), a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, China says it reserves the right to retaliate against America for the temerity of shooting down their spy balloon over our territory. This arrogance should not surprise us. It is the fruit of decades of China successfully pushing us around and getting away with murder. The balloon is just the latest, and I think the smallest, invasion of our sovereignty.

China denies access to American companies to its market, thus creating the most lopsided trading relationship in the history of trading relationships, with all the macroeconomic effects that has.

But it also has an effect on our sovereignty, because it then allows access to their markets to selected American companies, handing out that access like dog training treats. And lo and behold, our corporations, they roll over, they sit down, they play dead. Morgan Stanley has to tell its American customers to invest—advises them to invest 15 percent of their money in China; and if it fails to do so, Morgan Stanley won't be able to do business in China.

God forbid anybody from the NBA mentions Hong Kong or the Uyghurs. They are bounced out of the league.

And Hollywood is told they can only get 40 movies into China every year, which means if they make a movie about Tibet, it will not be shown in China. Hell, if they make a movie about Tibet, none of their movies will ever be shown in China. As a result, we are not going to see a movie about Tibet or the Uyghurs. China controls what we see on our screens.

And then a little problem with COVID, where China's obfuscation and lack of cooperation led to hundreds of thousands of deaths around the world.

But most significantly are the millions of jobs that we have lost as we have seen our industry hollowed out. The result is a decline in real wages over the last 30 years of Americans without college degrees and the fentanyl crisis as well.

All of these offenses deserve a major response, and we cannot limit that response to just this balloon. Like a balloon, we cannot allow this to all blow over.

I have five modest proposals.

First, we should sell identified weapon systems to Taiwan, including the helicopters.

Second, we should provide that China automatically loses its most-favored-nation status if they invade or blockade Taiwan.

Third, all major American corporations should report to their shareholders how they would be affected by a rupture in the U.S.-China trade relationship, because that is a genuine risk factor. It might happen. But that will encourage the companies to disengage from China and to build resiliency to compete for capital by showing shareholders that they are ready and that they have disengaged. And if our companies are resilient, our economy is resilient.

Fourth, we need a fund to compensate American companies that choose not to bow down to China and, therefore, suffer losses. This needs to be funded from a tariff on Chinese goods.

And, fifth, we need tough responses to China in tariffs if they retaliate for any of the four things I just identified.

We have a lot to do. This balloon has woken up the American people, and it should wake us up to the far greater things that China has done.

In the meantime, let's pass this resolution.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER), the vice chair of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and another eyewitness to this act of aggression as the balloon traveled across her State, the State of Missouri.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman MCCAUL for yielding the time and for this resolution. I rise in support of the resolution.

Literally, from the heart of Missouri's Second Congressional District, there I was, in the suburbs of St. Louis County, as I watched this spy balloon with my own eyes. I wasn't the only

one. I was getting calls from friends and family all over Missouri who were horrified that this was allowed to happen.

We watched in real time from our backyards and workplaces as a foreign aircraft equipped with spyware navigated over our neighborhoods, our military installations, and our vital infrastructure.

As this spy balloon approached Alaska, the response should have been crystal clear. It should have been shot down before it entered our skies. Instead, the Biden administration waffled again. They knowingly allowed a foreign military aircraft equipped with spyware to invade U.S. sovereign territory and navigate itself unimpeded all across the country, putting the privacy of countless Americans at risk.

Communist China issued a deliberate and serious provocation. Instead of responding with strength and resolve, the administration showed the dictatorship in Beijing that they could again be bullied.

President Biden's weakness and indecision send a dangerous signal to our adversaries like Iran, Russia, and North Korea, and it certainly does not give confidence to our allies.

It is unconscionable that the administration waited so long to take action and protect our national security, infrastructure, and military assets. The administration needs to take action to correct its mistake and to restore American deterrence.

Congress must get to the bottom of this deeply disturbing episode. We have a duty to our constituents, many of whom feel much less safe today than they did at about this time a week ago.

I can tell you that that is the case in Missouri's Second Congressional District, where families literally watched as a foreign military aircraft flew over their private property, collecting data about their lives to send back to Beijing.

Mr. Speaker, this must never happen again. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H. Res. 104.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member and thank the managers of this bill for their work.

This was no weather balloon. This was a spy balloon.

Let me be very clear: Members of both sides of the aisle, Democrats and Republicans, are standing before the American people and recognizing that this resolution of the Chinese Communist Party's actions are appropriate, and we should, as Americans, denounce their actions.

Let me be very clear as well: I want to congratulate United States military intelligence officials and others who effectively took the Commander in Chief's order that occurred on February 1 to shoot it down, and they handled themselves with the greatest

amount of appropriateness to ensure that the American people were safe, to contain the threat, and to do their job.

It serves no purpose to suggest that the Commander in Chief, President Joe Biden, failed the American people or did anything wrong.

Interestingly enough, in the midst of the spy balloon, over 70 percent of the American people believe that Joe Biden took to the podium in the State of the Union and gave them enough comfort that the State of the Union is well, our souls are strong, and the American people are strong.

Yes, as a member of the Homeland Security Committee, I am keenly aware and concerned about this Nation's national security, keenly aware of the timeframe in which this spy balloon came into our eyesight.

With that in mind, even as it traversed the United States, I can assure you, in spite of the chronicling of the facts here, that General Austin, the Department of Defense, and others that were responsible for our safety, pursuant to the direction of the Commander in Chief, followed this spy balloon and were able to handle it appropriately in the course of shooting it down.

Finally, let me say: It is important that we use this as a condemnation of the Chinese Communist Party. Let us not use this to intimidate Chinese Americans or to be able to create atmospheres of hate. I denounce that, and I denounce SB 147 in the State of Texas that wants to stop Chinese Americans from buying property. That is not the American way.

What is the American way is to stand as Democrats and Republicans and others and Members of Congress to take our full responsibility, alongside the executive, to ensure your national security. We have done that.

We have the facts, we know the traversing, and I can assure you that the Chinese Americans have not engaged themselves in this activity and should not be condemned.

The Chinese Communist Party is aware of the strength of the people of the United States and their defense.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend for offering this very important and very timely resolution. It asks many of the tough questions that have to be asked, and we need answers.

Mr. Speaker, journalist Paul Bedard wrote an incisive article on February 3 entitled: "Dry run: Balloons called top 'delivery platform' for nuclear EMP attack." It points out that, obviously, the grid would be fried; we would be unable to do just about anything. Here is a balloon going over our military installations, including our ICBM base, with the capability to launch an EMP attack. Did we know it? Did it have such a payload? We have no idea.

Let me also say surveillance was at a minimum what was happening. It should have been shot down much sooner over the Aleutian Islands in a way that would have just stopped this unbelievable breach of U.S. sovereignty.

He quotes in this article a man by the name of David Stuckenberg, who is an EMP expert, and he says: "A high altitude balloon could be designed, created, and launched in a matter of months." And that is what they did. "There is nothing to prevent several hundred pounds of weapons material from being delivered" from that altitude. He talks about the flyover as being a dry run.

They are testing us, and we did not rise to that challenge.

Let me say to my friends and colleagues: The militaristic aspirations of the PRC and Xi Jinping are global. He watches his enemies, obviously, in the region, but he looks at the entire world, and he has a multi-year plan for conquest.

Finally, I have chaired 76 congressional hearings on human rights abuses in China. I am barred from going there by the CCP.

Xi Jinping and the CCP systematically murder, jail, torture, persecute, and commit genocide against their own citizens. As we all know, it does pose an existential threat to its neighbors in the region and to the United States.

We need to up our game and mitigate the threat to our own people. Americans deserve better, and this resolution is asking the tough questions so that happens.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1045

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM), chair of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Indo-Pacific.

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman MCCAUL for yielding and for his leadership on the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution condemning the Chinese Communist Party's use of a high-altitude surveillance balloon over U.S. territory as a brazen violation of U.S. sovereignty and international norms.

The balloon has been shot down, and I thank those who bravely completed the mission.

However, many questions remain, and intelligence reports show what we all knew: This was neither a coincidence nor something to be taken lightly.

This surveillance balloon was part of a larger program by the CCP that has collected information on military assets in Indo-Pacific countries like Taiwan, Japan, India, and the Philippines.

We all know that this balloon does not even scratch the surface of the CCP's surveillance capabilities. Millions of Americans are spied upon every single day through TikTok and

other state-affiliated applications and technologies.

Whether in airspace or cyberspace, we cannot allow the CCP to spy on us. We cannot allow the CCP to threaten our way of life and the American Dream.

The time to project strength is now. We must defend our airspace, send a strong signal to the CCP that this behavior will not be tolerated, and equip our allies with the tools they need to deter and defend against CCP's aggression.

As the Indo-Pacific Subcommittee chair, I am committed to getting answers from the Biden administration about when they knew the CCP's balloon was entering the U.S. airspace and what they know about the CCP balloon program.

We need to ensure the United States responds to this type of aggression with strong, decisive action from our leaders.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, let me say that the Biden administration—we just had a classified hearing so the questions could be asked. They have been transparent. If there are any questions that need to be asked—as I said earlier, my staff and other staff were informed and briefed.

The fact of the matter is the Biden administration has declassified a lot of the information, and that is why we read it in *The New York Times* today and in *The Washington Post* yesterday. The American people know what is going on.

There is no secrecy in what took place. We know that there was a decision, as indicated in the *Times* today, that we would get more information by bringing it down in the Atlantic Ocean and obtaining the balloon, looking at it, learning from it, having more of a benefit than China did with what its civilian balloon was attempting to do. We know that.

If there is any question that any Member of Congress has about what took place or transpired, one, you can first just go to *The New York Times* or *The Washington Post*; two, yesterday, Secretary of State Blinken held a press conference; or you could have gone to the classified hearing this morning where all the decisionmakers were present to ask any question that you wanted to. There has been complete transparency by the Biden administration.

Mr. Speaker, I conclude by saying there is one thing that we all agree upon, that the United States' sovereignty was crossed by the PRC. There is one thing that we can agree upon, that the PRC are the ones that violated it and sent a civilian balloon not only here to the United States but, as we have learned, over five continents.

We have to work collectively together to isolate the PRC and its dictatorship for the harm and spying that it is doing across this globe.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Montana (Mr. ZINKE), an original cosponsor of this bill and yet another Member who witnessed the spy balloon as it flew over his State of Montana.

Mr. ZINKE. Mr. Speaker, I am thrilled to death that both sides recognize it is a problem, and it is. Let's call it like it is.

First of all, I don't expect China to tell the truth. It says it was a civilian airship. We know that is a lie.

Nor do I appreciate the Biden administration's explanations. Let's go through them really quickly.

Number one was remote. Our concern not to shoot it down was because it was going someplace remote or we could have collateral damage on the ground. It went through the Aleutian chain, one of the most remote places on the planet. As a former SEAL, I can tell you there is not a lot out there.

Then, it went over Montana. Petroleum County, for instance, has 434 people in it. That is less than the United States Congress. I can guarantee you, the chance of hitting collateral damage was probably more off the coast of Myrtle Beach than it was in Montana.

They even suggest, well, we gained great intelligence as it meandered from Montana to the Carolinas because we were monitoring what the Chinese were spying on. That is like inviting a burglar to your house just to see what he takes.

Look, it is a problem and has been a problem. Also, to blame the Trump administration—look, I was Secretary of State. Does anyone in this body or anyone in America remember a balloon the size of three buses at 65,000 feet going from Montana to North Carolina? I mean, come on. We all recognize it is a problem.

Lastly, if this administration can't figure a balloon out, then how can we figure out Taiwan?

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MORAN), a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman MCCAUL and the ranking member for H. Res. 104. Mr. Speaker, I stand to support this resolution.

The sovereignty of any nation should, at the very least, be defined by its physical barriers. Certainly, sovereignty extends far beyond geographic borders, but at its base, a sovereign nation not only has the right to defend itself against intrusion, but it has the responsibility to do so.

Daily, our executive branch chooses policy pathways in the areas of national defense, foreign affairs, and homeland security that weaken the sovereignty of these United States. We see this on the southern border on a minute-by-minute basis.

This past week, we saw this weak-minded leadership when we failed to

take timely and decisive action to shoot down what we knew was an intelligence-gathering balloon on a mission from the Chinese Communist Party.

This Nation is capable of strong and decisive action to protect its national interests, but we must be willing to act on this capability.

Let the foreign affairs and national defense policies in this Nation be strong, strategic, and steady. If we are not, our sovereignty will certainly erode to nothing.

Mr. Speaker, I stand again to support H. Res. 104 and appreciate the bipartisan support on this issue. In doing so, I stand to support the sovereignty of the United States and the security of its people.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. KEAN), a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee and the chairman of the Subcommittee on Europe.

Mr. KEAN of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 104, which rightfully condemns this violation of the United States' sovereignty by the Chinese Communist Party.

Last week, we saw the Chinese Communist Party breach U.S. airspace with the intention of openly surveilling sensitive U.S. national security facilities, including locations housing nuclear missiles. This is unacceptable and demonstrates again that the CCP is willing to challenge the United States and to flaunt its intelligence-gathering operations in our country.

The Biden administration owes the American people an explanation as to why earlier action was not taken against this threat. Why is any foreign government allowed to act in this fashion without an immediate response from the U.S.?

We must project strength, not weakness, if this Nation wants to be taken seriously on the world stage.

I thank the men and women of our Armed Forces who carried out this mission to remove this surveillance from our skies. I will continue working with my colleagues on the Foreign Affairs Committee to support our partners in the Indo-Pacific to address this threat posed by the CCP and to provide appropriate oversight over this administration.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 104 is an opportunity for this body to denounce the People's Republic of China's repeated infringement of U.S. sovereignty. The events of the past week and our response to it, including this resolution, reveal the PRC's irresponsible actions to the world and demonstrate that the United States will always act to defend our sovereignty and work with our allies.

Indeed, this balloon traveled over Canada and, as we said, over five continents. There are conversations that

our allies are having collectively to make sure that sovereignty is preserved.

Through its measured and effective action that safeguarded civilian life and prevented escalation, the Biden administration showcased to the world once again that the United States is the responsible power. By swiftly sharing information about the PRC's global surveillance efforts, we have strengthened the confidence and trust that our allies and partners have in us.

In short, the PRC came out on the bottom and America came out on top.

With the confidence that we will continue to do so in our competition with the PRC, I hope that all of my colleagues join me in condemning the PRC's violation of our sovereignty and support this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, let me just say that lies, deceit, espionage, spying, this is nothing new.

Mr. Speaker, I remember, in 1997, I was assigned to a case at the Department of Justice to prosecute a man named Johnny Chung. He was taking money from Chinese intelligence officials, from China Aerospace, to put into the Clinton campaign to influence the election because China wanted to influence the election back then. They wanted satellites. They wanted aerospace technology. That is why they were doing it then.

Guess what? My FBI agent got indicted for espionage for sleeping with a Chinese spy—imagine that—a Chinese spy who for 20 years was cultivated as an FBI asset. Her name was Katrina Leung. I will never forget it because all the information I gave my agent went straight back to the mother ship in Beijing. A Chinese spy, 20 years cultivated, became a double agent reporting back to Beijing, and we can't release those documents from 20 years ago, 30 years ago.

□ 1100

But this—this one—takes the cake: a balloon this brazen that is only 60,000 feet above the ground and that can be seen with the naked eye surveilling the United States of America.

We talked at our organizational meeting last night about how this committee is bipartisan. We are bipartisan. We are bipartisan on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I will tell you this: If there is anything this Congress should get done—I challenge the other side of the aisle—let's stand together against this common enemy that we have.

Our enemy is not each other. Our enemies are foreign enemy nations like China, Russia, Iran, and North Korea—China being the largest foreign state adversary and the biggest threat long term to the national security interests of the United States.

Let's do it with one voice. Let's put our partisan politics aside and do what is right for America.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAWLER). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 104.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to H. Res. 104 will be followed by 5-minute votes on:

Passage of H.J. Res. 24; and

Passage of H.J. Res. 26.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 419, nays 0, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 117]

YEAS—419

Adams	Cherfilus	Fletcher
Aderholt	McCormick	Flood
Aguilar	Chu	Foster
Alford	Cicilline	Foushee
Allen	Ciscomani	Fox
Allred	Clark (MA)	Frankel, Lois
Amodei	Clarke (NY)	Franklin, C.
Armstrong	Cleaver	Scott
Arrington	Cline	Frost
Auchincloss	Cloud	Fry
Babin	Clyburn	Fulcher
Baird	Clyde	Gaetz
Balderson	Cohen	Gallagher
Balint	Cole	Gallego
Banks	Collins	Garamendi
Barr	Comer	Garbarino
Barragán	Connolly	Garcia (TX)
Bean (FL)	Correa	Garcia, Mike
Beatty	Costa	Garcia, Robert
Bentz	Courtney	Gimenez
Bera	Craig	Golden (ME)
Bergman	Crane	Goldman (NY)
Beyer	Crawford	Gomez
Bice	Crenshaw	Gonzales, Tony
Biggs	Crockett	Gonzalez,
Billirakis	Crow	Vicente
Bishop (GA)	Cuellar	Good (VA)
Bishop (NC)	Curtis	Gooden (TX)
Blumenauer	D'Esposito	Gosar
Blunt Rochester	Davids (KS)	Gottheimer
Boebert	Davidson	Granger
Bonamici	Davis (IL)	Graves (LA)
Bost	Davis (NC)	Graves (MO)
Bowman	De La Cruz	Green (TN)
Boyle (PA)	Dean (PA)	Green, Al (TX)
Brecheen	DeGette	Greene (GA)
Brown	DeLauro	Griffith
Brownley	DelBene	Grijalva
Buchanan	Deluzio	Grothman
Buck	DeSaulnier	Guest
Bucshon	DesJarlais	Guthrie
Budzinski	Diaz-Balart	Hageman
Burchett	Dingell	Harder (CA)
Burgess	Doggett	Harris
Burlison	Donalds	Harshbarger
Bush	Duarte	Hayes
Calvert	Dunn (FL)	Hern
Cammack	Edwards	Higgins (LA)
Caraveo	Ellzey	Higgins (NY)
Carbajal	Emmer	Hill
Cárdenas	Escobar	Himes
Carey	Eshoo	Hinson
Carl	Españillat	Horsford
Carson	Estes	Houchin
Carter (GA)	Evans	Houlahan
Carter (LA)	Ezell	Hoyer
Carter (TX)	Fallon	Hoyle (OR)
Cartwright	Feenstra	Hudson
Casar	Ferguson	Huffman
Case	Finstad	Huizenga
Casten	Fischbach	Issa
Castro (TX)	Fitzgerald	Ivey
Chavez-DeRemer	Fitzpatrick	Jackson (IL)
	Fleischmann	Jackson (NC)

Jackson (TX) Miller-Meeks Scott (VA)
 Jackson Lee Mills Scott, Austin
 Jacobs Molinaro Self
 James Moolenaar Sessions
 Jayapal Mooney Sewell
 Jeffries Moore (AL) Sherman
 Johnson (GA) Moore (UT) Sherrill
 Johnson (LA) Moore (WI) Simpson
 Johnson (OH) Moran Slotkin
 Johnson (SD) Morelle Smith (MO)
 Jordan Moskowit Smith (NE)
 Joyce (PA) Moulton Smith (NJ)
 Kamlager-Dove Mrvan Smith (WA)
 Kaptur Mullin Smucker
 Kean (NJ) Murphy Sorensen
 Keating Nadler Spanberger
 Kelly (IL) Napolitano Spartz
 Kelly (MS) Neal Stansbury
 Kelly (PA) Neguse Stanton
 Khanna Nehls Stauber
 Kiggans (VA) Newhouse Steel
 Kildee Nickel Stefanik
 Kiley Norcross Steil
 Kilmer Norman Stevens
 Kim (CA) Nunn (IA) Stewart
 Kim (NJ) Obernolte Strickland
 Krishnamoorthi Ocasio-Cortez Strong
 Kustoff Ogles Sykes
 LaHood Omar Takano
 LaLota Owens Tenney
 LaMalfa Pallone Thanedar
 Lamborn Palmer Thompson (CA)
 Landsman Panetta Thompson (MS)
 Langworthy Pappas Thompson (PA)
 Larsen (WA) Pascrell Tiffany
 Latta Payne Timmons
 LaTurner Pelosi Titus
 Lawler Peltola Tlaib
 Lee (CA) Pence Tokuda
 Lee (FL) Perez Tonko
 Lee (NV) Perry Torres (CA)
 Lee (PA) Peters Torres (NY)
 Leger Fernandez Petterson
 Lesko Pfluger
 Letlow Phillips
 Levin Pingree
 Lieu Porter
 Lofgren Posey
 Loudermilk Pressley
 Lucas Quigley
 Luna Ramirez
 Luttrell Raskin
 Lynch Reschenthaler
 Mace Rodgers (WA)
 Magaziner Rogers (AL)
 Malliotakis Rogers (KY)
 Mann Rose
 Manning Rosendale
 Massie Ross
 Mast Rouzer
 Matsui Roy
 McBath Ruiz
 McCarthy Ruppersberger
 McCaul Rutherford
 McClain Ryan
 McClintock Salazar
 McCollum Salinas
 McCormick Sanchez
 McGarvey Santos
 McGovern Sarbanes
 Meeks Scalise
 Menendez Scanlon
 Meng Schakowsky
 Meuser Schiff
 Mfume Schneider
 Miller (IL) Scholten
 Miller (OH) Schrier
 Miller (WV) Schweikert

NOT VOTING—15

Bacon Joyce (OH) Pocan
 Castor (FL) Kuster Scott, David
 Duncan Larson (CT) Soto
 Garcia (IL) Luetkemeyer Steube
 Hunt McHenry Swalwell

□ 1123

Mses. FOXX, GRANGER, and Mr. HIMES changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:
 Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 117.

DISAPPROVING THE ACTION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COUNCIL IN APPROVING THE LOCAL RESIDENT VOTING RIGHTS AMENDMENT ACT OF 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on passage of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 24) disapproving the action of the District of Columbia Council in approving the Local Resident Voting Rights Amendment Act of 2022, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 260, nays 162, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 118]

YEAS—260

Aderholt Davidson Hinson
 Alford Davis (NC) Houchin
 Allen De La Cruz Hudson
 Allred DesJarlais Huizenga
 Amodei Diaz-Balart Issa
 Armstrong Donalds Jackson (NC)
 Arrington Duarte Jackson (TX)
 Babin Dunn (FL) James
 Bacon Edwards Johnson (LA)
 Baird Ellzey Johnson (OH)
 Balderson Emmer Johnson (SD)
 Banks Eshoo Jordan
 Barr Estes Joyce (OH)
 Bean (FL) Ezell Joyce (PA)
 Bentz Fallon Kaptur
 Bergman Feenstra Kean (NJ)
 Bice Ferguson Kelly (MS)
 Biggs Finstad Kelly (PA)
 Bilirakis Fischbach Kiggans (VA)
 Bishop (GA) Fitzgerald Kiley
 Bishop (NC) Fitzpatrick Kilmer
 Boebert Fleischmann Kim (CA)
 Bost Flood Kustoff
 Brecheen Foxx LaHood
 Buchanan Franklin, C. LaLota
 Buck Scott LaMalfa
 Bucshon Fry Lamborn
 Budzinski Fulcher Landsman
 Gaetz Langworthy
 Burgess Gallagher Larsen (WA)
 Burlison Garamendi Latta
 Calvert Garbarino LaTurner
 Cammack Garcia, Mike Lawler
 Caraveo Gimenez Lee (FL)
 Carey Golden (ME) Lee (NV)
 Carl Gonzales, Tony Leger Fernandez
 Carter (GA) Gonzalez, Vicente Lesko
 Carter (TX) Good (VA) Letlow
 Cartwright Gooden (TX) Levin
 Chavez-DeRemer Gosar Loudermilk
 Ciscomani Gottheimer Lucas
 Cline Granger Luetkemeyer
 Cloud Graves (LA) Luna
 Clyde Graves (MO) Luttrell
 Cole Green (TN) Mace
 Collins Greene (GA) Malliotakis
 Comer Grothman Mann
 Correa Guest Manning
 Costa Guthrie Massie
 Craig Hageman Mast
 Crane Harder (CA) McCarthy
 Crawford Harris McCaul
 Crenshaw Harshbarger McClain
 Cuellar Hern McClintock
 Curtis Higgins (LA) McCormick
 D'Esposito Hill McHenry
 Davids (KS) Meuser

Miller (IL) Reschenthaler Steel
 Miller (OH) Rodgers (WA) Stefanik
 Miller (WV) Rogers (AL) Steil
 Miller-Meeks Rogers (KY) Stewart
 Mills Rose Strong
 Molinaro Rosendale Tenney
 Moolenaar Rouzer Thompson (CA)
 Mooney Roy Thompson (PA)
 Moore (AL) Rutherford Tiffany
 Moore (UT) Ryan Timmons
 Moran Salazar Turner
 Moskowit Salinas Valadao
 Murphy Santos Van Drew
 Nehls Scalise Van Dwyne
 Newhouse Schrier Van Orden
 Nickel Schweikert Wagner
 Norman Scott, Austin
 Nunn (IA) Self Walberg
 Obernolte Sessions Waltz
 Ogles Sherrill Weber (TX)
 Owens Simpson Webster (FL)
 Palmer Slotkin Wenstrup
 Panetta Smith (MO) Westerman
 Pappas Smith (NE) Williams (NY)
 Pence Smith (NJ) Williams (TX)
 Perez Smucker Wilson (SC)
 Perry Sorensen Wittman
 Pettersen Spanberger Womack
 Pfluger Spartz Yakym
 Phillips Stanton Zinke
 Posey Stauber

NAYS—162

Adams Garcia (TX) Pallone
 Aguilar Garcia, Robert Pascrell
 Auchincloss Goldman (NY) Payne
 Balint Gomez Pelosi
 Barragan Green, Al (TX) Peltola
 Beatty Grijalva Peters
 Bera Hayes Pingree
 Beyer Higgins (NY) Porter
 Blumenauer Himes Pressley
 Blunt Rochester Horsford Quigley
 Bonamici Houlahan Ramirez
 Bowman Hoyer Raskin
 Boyle (PA) Hoyle (OR) Ross
 Brown Huffman Ruiz
 Brownley Ivey Ruppersberger
 Bush Jackson (IL) Sanchez
 Carbajal Jackson Lee Sarbanes
 Cardenas Jacobs Scanlon
 Carson Jayapal Schakowsky
 Carter (LA) Jeffries Schiff
 Casar Johnson (GA) Schneider
 Case Kamlager-Dove Scholten
 Casten Keating Scott (VA)
 Castro (TX) Kelly (IL) Sewell
 Cherfilus-Khanna Kildee Sherman
 McCormick Kim (NJ) Smith (WA)
 Chu Krishnamoorthi Stansbury
 Cicilline Lee (CA) Stevens
 Clark (MA) Lee (PA) Strickland
 Clarke (NY) Lieu Sykes
 Cleaver Clyburn Takano
 Cohen Lynne Thandadar
 Connolly Magaziner Thompson (MS)
 Courtney Matsui Titus
 Crockett McBath Tlaib
 Crow McCollum Tokuda
 Davis (IL) McGarvey Tonko
 Dean (PA) McGovern Torres (CA)
 DeGette Meeks Torres (NY)
 DeLauro Menendez Trahan
 DelBene Meng Trone
 Deluzio Mfume Underwood
 DeSaulnier Moore (WI) Vargas
 Dingell Morelle Vasquez
 Doggett Moulton Veasey
 Escobar Mrvan Velazquez
 Espallat Mullin Wasserman
 Evans Nadler Schults
 Fletcher Napolitano Waters
 Gosar Foster Neal Watson Coleman
 Foushee Neguse Wexton
 Frankel, Lois Norcross Wild
 Frost Ocasio-Cortez Williams (GA)
 Gallego Omar Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—12

Castor (FL) Hunt Scott, David
 Duncan Kuster Soto
 Garcia (IL) Larson (CT) Steube
 Griffith Pocan Swalwell

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1130

Mr. LYNCH changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the joint resolution was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Speaker, having missed a vote today, I wish to submit the following: had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 118.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I would like the record to show that had my voted for H. Res. 104 been cast, it would be recorded as AYE. I would also like the record to show that had my vote for H.J. Res. 24 been cast, it would be recorded as “nay.” Had I been present, I would have voted: “yea” on rollcall No. 117 and “nay” on rollcall No. 118.

DISAPPROVING THE ACTION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COUNCIL IN APPROVING THE REVISED CRIMINAL CODE ACT OF 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on passage of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 26) disapproving the action of the District of Columbia Council in approving the Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 250, nays 173, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 119]

YEAS—250

Aderholt	Cline	Franklin, C.
Alford	Cloud	Scott
Allen	Clyde	
Amodi	Cole	Fulcher
Armstrong	Collins	Gaetz
Arrington	Comer	Gallagher
Babin	Correa	Garbarino
Bacon	Costa	Garcia, Mike
Baird	Craig	Gimenez
Balderson	Crane	Golden (ME)
Banks	Crawford	Gonzales, Tony
Barr	Crenshaw	Gonzalez,
Bean (FL)	Cuellar	Vicente
Bentz	Curtis	Good (VA)
Bergman	D'Esposito	Gooden (TX)
Bice	Davidson	Gosar
Biggs	Davis (NC)	Gottheimer
Bilirakis	De La Cruz	Granger
Bishop (NC)	DesJarlais	Graves (LA)
Boebert	Diaz-Balart	Graves (MO)
Bost	Donalds	Green (TN)
Brecheen	Duarte	Greene (GA)
Buchanan	Dunn (FL)	Griffith
Buck	Edwards	Grothman
Bucshon	Ellzey	Guest
Budzinski	Emmer	Guthrie
Burchett	Estes	Hageman
Burgess	Ezell	Harder (CA)
Burlison	Fallon	Harris
Calvert	Feenstra	Harshbarger
Cammack	Ferguson	Hern
Caraveo	Finstad	Higgins (LA)
Carey	Fischbach	Hill
Carl	Fitzgerald	Hinson
Carter (GA)	Fitzpatrick	Houchin
Carter (TX)	Fleischmann	Hudson
Chavez-DeRemer	Flood	Huizenga
Ciscomani	Foxx	Issa

Jackson (TX)	McHenry	Scalise
James	Meuser	Schrier
Johnson (LA)	Miller (IL)	Schweikert
Johnson (OH)	Miller (OH)	Scott, Austin
Johnson (SD)	Miller (WV)	Self
Jordan	Miller-Meeks	Sessions
Joyce (OH)	Mills	Sherrill
Joyce (PA)	Molinaro	Simpson
Kaptur	Moolenaar	Slotkin
Kean (NJ)	Mooney	Smith (MO)
Kelly (MS)	Moore (AL)	Smith (NE)
Kelly (PA)	Moore (UT)	Smith (NJ)
Kiggans (VA)	Moran	Smucker
Kiley	Moskowitz	Sorensen
Kilmer	Murphy	Spartz
Kim (CA)	Nehls	Stanton
Kustoff	Newhouse	Staubert
LaHood	Nickel	Steel
LaLota	Norman	Stefanik
LaMalfa	Nunn (IA)	Steil
Lamborn	Obernolte	Stewart
Landsman	Ogles	Strong
Langworthy	Owens	Tenney
Latta	Palmer	Thompson (CA)
LaTurner	Panetta	Thompson (PA)
Lawler	Pappas	Tiffany
Lee (FL)	Pence	Timmons
Lee (NV)	Perez	Turner
Lesko	Perry	Valadao
Letlow	Pettersen	Van Drew
Loudermilk	Pfleger	Van Dyne
Lucas	Phillips	Van Orden
Luetkemeyer	Posey	Wagner
Luna	Reschenthaler	Walberg
Luttrell	Rodgers (WA)	Waltz
Mace	Rogers (AL)	Weber (TX)
Malliotakis	Rogers (KY)	Webster (FL)
Mann	Rose	Wenstrup
Manning	Rosendale	Westerman
Massie	Rouzer	Williams (NY)
Mast	Roy	Williams (TX)
McCarthy	Rutherford	Wilson (SC)
McCauley	Ryan	Wittman
McClain	Salazar	Womack
McClintock	Salinas	Yakym
McCormick	Santos	Zinke

NAYS—173

Adams	Espallat	McGovern
Aguilar	Evans	Meeks
Allred	Fletcher	Menendez
Auchincloss	Foster	Meng
Balint	Foushee	Mfume
Barragán	Frankel, Lois	Moore (WI)
Bera	Frost	Morelle
Beyer	Gallego	Moulton
Bishop (GA)	Garamendi	Mrvan
Blumenauer	Garcia (TX)	Mullin
Blunt Rochester	Garcia, Robert	Nadler
Bonamici	Goldman (NY)	Napolitano
Bowman	Gomez	Neal
Boyle (PA)	Green, Al (TX)	Neguse
Brown	Grijalva	Norcross
Brownley	Hayes	Ocasio-Cortez
Bush	Higgins (NY)	Omar
Gaetz	Himes	Pallone
Cardenas	Horsford	Pascarell
Carson	Houlihan	Payne
Carter (LA)	Hoyer	Pelosi
Cartwright	Hoyle (OR)	Peltola
Casas	Huffman	Peters
Case	Ivey	Pingree
Casten	Jackson (IL)	Porter
Castro (TX)	Jackson (NC)	Pressley
Cherfilus-	Jackson Lee	Quigley
McCormick	Jacobs	Ramirez
Chu	Jayapal	Raskin
Cicilline	Jeffries	Ross
Clark (MA)	Johnson (GA)	Ruiz
Clarke (NY)	Kamlager-Dove	Ruppersberger
Cleaver	Keating	Sánchez
Clyburn	Kelly (IL)	Sarbanes
Cohen	Khanna	Scanlon
Connolly	Kildee	Schakowsky
Courtney	Kim (NJ)	Schiff
Crockett	Krishnamoorthi	Schneider
Crow	Larsen (WA)	Scholten
Dauids (KS)	Lee (CA)	Scott (VA)
Davis (IL)	Lee (PA)	Scott, David
Dean (PA)	Leger Fernandez	Sewell
DeGette	Levin	Sherman
DeLauro	Lieu	Smith (WA)
DelBene	Lofgren	Spanberger
Deluzio	Lynch	Stansbury
DeSaulnier	Magaziner	Stevens
Dingell	Matsui	Strickland
Doggett	McBath	Sykes
Escobar	McCollum	Takano
Eshoo	McGarvey	Thanedar

Thompson (MS)	Trone	Waters
Titus	Underwood	Watson Coleman
Tlaib	Vargas	Wexton
Tokuda	Vasquez	Wild
Tonko	Veasey	Williams (GA)
Torres (CA)	Velázquez	Wilson (FL)
Torres (NY)	Wasserman	
Trahan	Schultz	

NOT VOTING—11

Beatty	Hunt	Soto
Castor (FL)	Kuster	Steube
Duncan	Larson (CT)	Swaiwell
Garcia (IL)	Pocan	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1137

Mr. NUNN of Iowa and Ms. KAPTUR changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the joint resolution was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EZELL). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, DC,

February 9, 2023.

I hereby designate the period from Friday, February 10, 2023, through Friday, February 24, 2023, as a “district work period” under section 3(z) of House Resolution 5.

KEVIN MCCARTHY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

RECOGNIZING DR. LUCY GREENE

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. Lucy Greene for being awarded the Defense Community Champion Award by the Valdosta-Lowndes Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Greene has spent her entire career giving back to the community and our education system.

After serving for 31 years as an educator, she became a strong advocate in the fight to keep Moody Air Force Base open. Dr. Greene was instrumental in successfully advocating for the base to remain open.

For her hard work, she was awarded the Defense Community Champion

Award by the Valdosta-Lowndes Chamber of Commerce.

She also devoted her time to the Moody support group for Moody Air Force Base in 1991, where her husband, Parker, was named executive director.

I commend Dr. Lucy Greene for her tireless efforts as an educator and advocate for our Nation's servicemen and -women.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Dr. Greene for everything she does.

□ 1145

CELEBRATING PASSAGE OF THE NATIONAL LIBERTY MEMORIAL PRESERVATION ACT

(Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the Black and indigenous soldiers who played a crucial role in winning our Nation's independence.

Soldiers of color made up a quarter of George Washington's forces by the time they marched to victory in Yorktown, but they have been largely erased from the story of our Nation.

At best, the teaching of Revolutionary War history fails to highlight the contributions of Black and indigenous Americans. At worst, it actively whitewashes them.

This Black History Month, I celebrate the passage of my National Liberty Memorial Preservation Act, which President Biden signed into law as part of last year's omnibus funding package.

My bipartisan legislation will establish a memorial to honor the soldiers of color who risked everything for American independence.

By establishing this memorial, we can write these brave soldiers back into the narrative of our American history.

RECOGNIZING AVA LAWLESS

(Mr. ALFORD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ALFORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Ava Lawless, a resident and constituent from my district in Missouri, and I am so honored to appoint her to the United States Air Force Academy.

Ava was my first appointee to a military academy, and we took in a lot—a lot—of qualified applicants on this one.

Ava is active, focused, and driven. She is going to the U.S. Air Force Academy, and she is proudly going to serve our great Nation.

She comes from a strong family. Her dad is, in fact, a graduate of the Air Force Academy. Her family instilled in her great dedication and a foundation of understanding and respecting our Nation.

They cultivated a real patriotism and passion for service, and her family taught her the value of hard work.

We are so, so very proud of Ava Lawless and her commitment to serving our Nation. I couldn't be more proud and honored to recognize her today as our first appointee to the United States Air Force Academy.

God bless you, Ava. God be with you, and we look forward to seeing you here on Capitol Hill some day.

HONORING THOMAS W. DORTCH, JR.

(Mr. BISHOP of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give honor, along with the members of the Georgia delegation, to my friend of longstanding for almost 50 years, Mr. Thomas Dortch of Atlanta, Georgia.

Thomas is a fine gentleman, a Fort Valley State University graduate, a strong alumnus, a big supporter of the Fort Valley Foundation, and he is a founder of the National Black College Alumni Hall of Fame Foundation.

He is a stalwart, a pillar of the 100 Black Men of the United States, and he has done so much for so many in mentoring youngsters.

Winston Churchill said, "We make a living by what we get, but we make a life by what we give." Tommy has given so much to so many for so long, and we are so delighted to honor him and his legacy today.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW YORK 2023 BUDGET PROPOSAL

(Mr. MOLINARO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MOLINARO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my strong opposition to New York State Governor Kathy Hochul's 2023 budget proposal.

Each year, Congress directs billions of Medicaid dollars to the State and local government to administer programs to help our most vulnerable neighbors.

Governor Hochul's budget puts these programs at risk and the people served in danger. Her budget steals \$1 billion in Federal Medicaid dollars from the most vulnerable to subsidize a bloated and broken State bureaucracy.

It puts programs that are meant to serve hungry children, impoverished seniors, and working mothers on the chopping block.

That is what is at risk: Things like food assistance and senior nursing care and addiction treatment services.

Governor Hochul is stealing from programs that help children, seniors, and those living in poverty and putting Albany bureaucracy in control of another billion dollars in taxpayer money.

Mr. Speaker, I oppose this budget and seek that we protect the most vulnerable of our neighbors all across New York.

QUESTIONING SUPPORT FOR DONALD TRUMP

(Mr. PAYNE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to question my Republican colleagues' continued support of Donald Trump. He does not support our country nor their party.

He rejects our American Constitution. He steals Republican funds. For example, he raised \$150 million for Republican candidates and then kept all the money for himself and his rallies.

He insults Americans of faith and used the Bible as a prop during a promotional shoot. He attacks Republican officials and works to remove them from office. Now he could face Federal prosecution for his role in the January 6 insurrection.

I am proud to be part of the Democratic Party that works for the American people, not one person. Yet, too many Republicans support Donald Trump more than our country. It does not make sense to me nor the American people.

DEBT CEILING HYPOCRISY

(Mr. BACON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight the President's hypocrisy when it comes to the debt ceiling. He opposed raising the debt ceiling three different times.

Here are some of those quotes when he voted to oppose debt ceiling increases. He said, "My vote against the debt limit increase cannot change the fact that we have incurred this debt already, and will no doubt incur more."

He also said, "It's a statement that I refuse to be associated with the policies that brought us to this point."

He also said, "There is just so much of our debt that other nations want to hold. The more of it they accumulate, the closer we are to the day when they will not want any more."

He also said, "Our interest rates will go up, the value of their U.S. bonds will drop, and we will have big problems."

The roots of that threat lie in the disastrous policies of this administration. I could go on and on. It is all in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Three times he has opposed raising the debt ceiling. The way you spell hypocrisy when it comes to the debt ceiling is simple. It is B-I-D-E-N.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

HONORING PETE REED

(Mr. CICILLINE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Pete Reed, an alum

of the Community College of Rhode Island and former U.S. Marine who was killed while on a humanitarian mission delivering aid to evacuees in Bakhmut, a besieged city in the Donetsk region of Ukraine.

Pete dedicated his life to the service of others. He deployed twice to the Helmand Province in Afghanistan, joined Team Rubicon after Hurricane Sandy, and helped to train medical teams in both Haiti and Iraq.

Pete and fellow veteran Derek Coleman decided to form Global Response Medicine, an NGO dedicated to serving the world's most vulnerable people in the midst of conflict, war, or disaster after seeing the need for such an organization during the battle of Mosul in Iraq.

His work brought him to Global Outreach Doctors, which he joined in January, to lead its efforts in Ukraine.

A remarkable man, Pete Reed was not only a veteran and a humanitarian but also a mentor to CCRI students and veterans. It is impossible to know how many lives he touched.

My thoughts and prayers are with Pete's entire family and all those who loved him and called him a friend.

HONORING YUBA COUNTY SHERIFF GARY DENNIS TINDEL

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in honor of the memory of Yuba County Sheriff Gary Dennis Tindel.

Gary was born in October of 1947. He graduated from Marysville High School in 1965 and then went on to attend UC Davis and Cal State, Chico shortly afterward.

He joined the Yuba County Sheriff's Department in 1971. In 1975, he married his wife, Irene Chesini, and together they raised three children: Josh, Michelle, and Alicia. In 1990, he was elected Sheriff in Yuba County and served two terms in that role.

In his spare time, he taught law enforcement classes at Butte College and served as assistant coroner down in Marin County.

Even after retiring from public service, he continued to serve his people, his community, as an active member of the Kiwanis Club, helping with local Little Leagues and Boy Scouts.

He was a devoted family man and a paragon in his community. From his outstanding public service to his volunteering to keep our streets safe, his influence was felt everywhere.

It is with deep condolences to Gary's family and everyone who knew him that I rise today. This ideal American man will be dearly missed. May he rest in eternal peace.

UPLIFTING AND CELEBRATING THOMAS DORTCH, JR.

(Mrs. MCBATH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Dortch is the National Chairman of 100 Black Men of America, Incorporated, and his life and career have truly been exceptional.

Whether serving our government, consulting major American businesses, or giving back through philanthropic endeavors, Thomas Dortch, Jr., has excelled at the highest levels.

As a staff member for Senator Sam Nunn, he became the first African American in history to become chief administrator for a United States Senator.

As a speaker and mentor, his voice was always in high demand, including for our very own Congressional Black Caucus.

As the founder of the National Black College Alumni Hall of Fame, he created a space for our country to celebrate the achievements of graduates of our Nation's historically Black colleges and universities and ensure that we continue to protect and invest in educational opportunities for Black Americans.

During Black History Month, it is good and proper that we celebrate the legacy of one man who has done so much for our community.

On behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus and the United States House of Representatives, we send our deepest love and appreciation for all that he has done.

Thank you, Mr. Dortch.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind all persons in the gallery that they are here as guests of the House and that any manifestation of approval or disapproval of proceedings is in violation of the rules of the House.

□ 1200

CELEBRATING YATES COUNTY, NEW YORK'S BICENTENNIAL

(Ms. TENNEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and celebrate the bicentennial of Yates County, New York, named after New York State Governor Joseph Yates, the seventh Governor of New York who commissioned the county in 1823.

Yates County is home to rolling hills and spectacular lakeside views of three of the Finger Lakes: Keuka, Seneca, and Canandaigua.

Comprised of nine townships, Yates County is home to just over 24,000 New Yorkers, only a small increase from the 20,000 people that called Yates County home at the time of its founding in 1823.

Yates County has preserved its pristine beauty over these years and played an important role in our State's history, including being home to some of the State's oldest stone mills and the lovely town of Branchport, which served as an important trade hub for steamboats along the Finger Lakes.

It was my distinct honor to have as my guest at the State of the Union, Yates County Sheriff Ron Spike, the longest serving sheriff in the history of the State of New York.

It is an honor to represent Yates County in Congress, and I am proud to celebrate Yates County on its bicentennial.

HIGHLIGHTING ELIZABETH CITY STATE UNIVERSITY

(Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight Elizabeth City State University, an HBCU that understands the importance of educating and empowering remarkable leaders.

This year, Elizabeth City State University will celebrate 133 years of service and, over those years, the university has left a significant mark on our district, State, and Nation.

Mr. Speaker, Elizabeth City State University is home to the only 4-year aviation science program in North Carolina. I am proud of students such as Aleathia Hudson, who is not only a student in this program, but was my special guest for the State of the Union.

Mr. Speaker, we must continue to help provide resources for Elizabeth City State University, those resources they deserve to be successful.

I commend Chancellor Karrie Dixon for her commitment to preparing the next generation of Viking leaders for their future.

Viking pride.

HONORING THE LIFE OF DONN J. THOMPSON

(Mr. MCCORMICK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MCCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a fellow marine and a great American patriot, Mr. Donn J. Thompson of Spokane, Washington.

Donn was a student at the University of Washington when Pearl Harbor was attacked. But he left after his freshman year to join the Marines in 1943.

He took part in multiple assault landings, including the Battle of Okinawa, where he helped capture Sugar Loaf Hill with the 6th Marine Division in one of the bloodiest battles in the Pacific theater.

This month, Donn celebrates his 100th birthday. Last spring, Donn celebrated his 75th wedding anniversary

with his beloved wife and pen pal for life, Doodiee.

Donn represents the very best of our history and the very best of America. I thank him for his service to our country. I congratulate him on a century of life and wisdom and a life truly well lived.

May Donn and Doodiee receive every blessing and happiness under heaven.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF DR. GEORGE DEBNAM

(Ms. ROSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. George Debnam who, sadly, passed away last month.

Dr. Debnam was a towering figure in our community, best known for delivering 10,000 babies; the most by any single physician in the history of North Carolina.

Dr. Debnam dedicated his life to providing quality healthcare, championing accessible education, and advancing social justice. It is only fitting that we honor Dr. Debnam during Black History Month. He played a critical role in integrating healthcare in Raleigh while he worked at St. Agnes Hospital.

Born in Youngsville, and a longtime resident of Raleigh, Dr. Debnam attended Shaw University and worked throughout his life to ensure that Shaw got the resources it needed to grow and thrive.

Today, his enduring legacy lives on through his twin daughters; both are physicians at the Debnam Clinic in Southeast Raleigh.

Our community is forever indebted to Dr. Debnam and his family.

CELEBRATING CONTRIBUTIONS OF BLACK BUSINESS OWNERS DURING NATIONAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP WEEK

(Ms. STRICKLAND asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. STRICKLAND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the contributions of Black business owners during National Entrepreneurship Week.

Black entrepreneurs have been at the forefront of innovation, introducing new products, services, and industries that drive economic progress. Yet, many face barriers accessing equity capital and financing with affordable interest rates to sustain their growth.

According to the Alliance for Entrepreneurial Equity, Black startups receive a mere 1 percent of total venture financing. Most start with just one-third of the capital available to their White counterparts.

This Black History Month, I want to recognize Makieda Hart, a startup founder and Black businessowner in my district. Through her tenacity and determination, she continues to grow her

business and makes an impact in the 10th Congressional District of Washington State.

Knowledge about capital and resources are essential to all small business owners, and she encourages young people to seek a mentor and to always learn.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues in Congress to take a closer look at the challenges faced by Black entrepreneurs and to work together to build a stronger, more equitable economy for all because economic justice is, indeed, social justice.

REPUBLICAN PRIORITIES

(Mr. LIEU asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LIEU. Mr. Speaker, when Democrats were in the majority, we passed a bipartisan law to rebuild our roads, bridges, and highways. We passed a bipartisan law to make sure that our schools remained open. We passed a bipartisan law to bring manufacturing back to the United States, and we passed a bipartisan law to help our Nation's veterans. Unemployment is now at the lowest rate in over 50 years.

Republicans gained control of the majority last month. What is one of the first things that they did? They held a hearing on Twitter.

Let me repeat that again. House Republicans used the awesome power of the Federal Government, the committee staff resources, and the time and attention of their Members to hold a congressional hearing about Twitter.

DEMOCRATS HAVE DELIVERED FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

(Ms. BROWNLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. BROWNLEY. Mr. Speaker, as President Biden laid out at the State of the Union, House Democrats and the Biden administration have delivered for the American people.

Because House Democrats put people over politics, our economy saw the creation of more than 12 million new jobs in the past 2 years.

We enacted landmark legislation that made historic investments in infrastructure and lowered costs for America's working families, all while decreasing the deficit by more than \$1.7 trillion.

We are rebuilding our economy and American pride by reigniting the spirit of American manufacturing and industrial strength.

As Members of Congress, we have a responsibility to strengthen the middle class, fix our crumbling infrastructure, safeguard Social Security and Medicare, protect reproductive freedom, uphold our promise to our Nation's veterans, and create a fair economy that works for all Americans.

House Democrats are committed to finishing the job and continuing to work and deliver for the people.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF TOMMY DORTCH

(Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my constituent, Mr. Tommy Dortch, one of our country's greatest contributors to closing the racial wealth gap. I could spend hours highlighting his contributions to the Black community, but I want to focus on his investment into our great HBCUs.

A proud product of both Fort Valley State University and Clark Atlanta University, Mr. Dortch founded the National Black College Alumni Hall of Fame Foundation in 1985. Mr. Dortch has led the Foundation to award over \$1 million in grants and scholarships to students, and exposed more than 500,000 students to college opportunities.

As a third-generation HBCU grad, I know firsthand their critical role in fostering Black excellence. Mr. Dortch's lifetime of giving back to the HBCU community has laid the groundwork for economic mobility for generations to come.

Mr. Speaker, today, I proudly join with members of the Georgia delegation to introduce legislation to award Mr. Tommy Dortch the Congressional Gold Medal for his leadership and contributions to our country. I am eternally grateful for the work he continues to do to advance equity and opportunity for all.

HONORING THE LIFE OF ELLIOT BLAIR

(Mr. CORREA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of my constituent, Orange County Public Defender Elliot Blair, who passed away while celebrating his first anniversary with his wife in Mexico.

Elliot graduated from Cal State Fullerton and earned his degree in law from Loyola Marymount University. Elliot was a devoted public servant and advocate for the underserved and underrepresented. He was a young attorney, a promising young attorney that was loved by our community.

On the evening of his passing away, he called his mother and he said, mom, I am going to have dinner at your favorite restaurant. Those were the last words he uttered to his family.

Elliot will be missed, but he will not be forgotten.

REMEMBERING THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE STATION NIGHTCLUB FIRE

(Mr. MAGAZINER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAGAZINER. Mr. Speaker, February 20th will mark the 20th anniversary of a tragic fire at the Station Nightclub in West Warwick, Rhode Island, that took the lives of 100 people and injured hundreds of others. That horrific fire ripped a hole in our community and left a deep scar on Rhode Island, one which we still feel every day.

But Rhode Islanders are resilient, and we support one another in the face of tragedy. On that night in West Warwick, the heroism of emergency responders and ordinary people saved countless lives. In the wake of that horror, our State came together to mourn and memorialize those we lost and to help each other heal.

Now, two decades after that awful night, I will submit the names of those who were lost into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring all of the victims, and to recommit ourselves to promoting fire safety across our country so that such a tragedy can never occur again.

Louis S. Alves, Kevin Anderson, Stacie J. Angers, Christopher Arruda, Eugene Avilez, Tina Ayer, Mary H. Baker, Thomas A. Barnett, Laureen M. Beauchaine, Steven Thomas Blom, William Christopher Bonardi III, Kristine Carbone, William W. Cartwright, Mike Cordier, Alfred Carmina Crisostomi, Robert Croteau, Lisa D'Andrea, Matthew P. Darby, Dina Ann DeMaio, Rachael Florio DePietro, Albert DiBonaventura, Christina DiRienzo, Kevin J. Dunn, Lori Durante, Edward Everett Ervanian, Charline E. Fick, Thomas Fleming, Mark A. Fontaine, Daniel J. Fredrickson and Tracey Romanoff, Michael A. Fresolo, James C. Gahan, Melvin Gerfin Jr., Laura L. Gillett, Michael J. Gonsalves.

James F. Gooden Jr., Derek Gray, Scott C. Greene, Scott Griffith, Jude Henault, Andrew Hoban, Abbie L. Hoisington, Michael Hoogasian, Sandy Hoogasian, Carlton L. Howorth III, Eric J. Hyer, Derek Brian Johnson, Lisa Kelly, Tracy King, Michael Joseph Kulz, Keith Lapierre, Dale L. Latulippe, Stephen Libera, John Longiaru, Ty Longley, Judith Manzo, Andrea Louise Mancini, Keith Anthony Mancini, Steve Mancini, Thomas Marion Jr., Jeffrey W. Martin, Tammy Mattera-Hausa, Kristen McQuarrie, Thomas Medeiros, Samuel J. Miceli Jr., Donna Mitchell, Leigh Ann Moreau, Ryan M. Morin, Jason Morton, Beth Moscynski, Katherine O'Donnell, Nicholas O'Neill, Matthew James Pickett, Christopher Prouty.

Jeffrey Rader, Theresa Rakoski, Robert Reisner, Walter Rich, Donald Roderiques, Daniel J. Fredrickson and Tracey Romanoff, Joseph Rossi, Bridget Sanetti, Becky Shaw, Mitchell C. Shubert, Dennis Smith, Victor Stark, Benjamin J. Suffoletto Jr., Shawn Patrick Sweet, Jason Sylvester, Sarah Jane Telgarsky, Kelly Vieira, Kevin R. Washburn, Everett Thomas "Tommy" Woodmansee III, Robert Young.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF TOMMY DORTCH

(Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, in the beginning, Tommy Dortch, like every other person born on this Earth, was endowed with certain unique talents.

The mission we all have in living is to go forth and be fruitful with those talents. I am here today with my colleagues, and also with the family and church members and pastor of Tommy Dortch. They are in the gallery today.

We are here to recognize the exceptionally talented Tommy Dortch and the fruits that we have enjoyed in his living.

My colleagues have told you of Tommy's many accomplishments, and there is so much more that can be said about him. But with the little time I have, I want to leave you with this: Tommy Dortch is a man whose cup runneth over. At the end of each day, Tommy made sure that that cup was empty, not consuming its contents for himself, but in service to others.

His example and legacy have and will continue to resonate profoundly, which is why he is so deserving of receiving the Congressional Gold Medal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from references to occupants of the gallery.

□ 1215

WE NEED TO PROTECT SOCIAL SECURITY

(Mrs. RAMIREZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. RAMIREZ. Mr. Speaker, working people in America are counting on Congress to not only protect but expand Social Security.

The fact that my Republican colleagues had even considered cutting Social Security is unconscionable. From Humboldt Park and Belmont Cragin, to Bensenville, West Chicago, and Elgin, the district I have the distinct honor of representing is home to hardworking people who, like everyone, deserve a safe, accessible, and affordable place to call home.

Regardless of immigration status, working people in Illinois and across the country have paid into Social Security, including undocumented workers who pay into Social Security but can't claim the benefit like everyone else.

It is a hard-earned benefit that people, especially our seniors, count on to cover housing, which just keeps going up and going up.

In order for all people to build and sustain a better life, we need to protect Social Security. We need to expand it.

LOOKING FORWARD TO WORKING ON REAL ISSUES

(Ms. HOULAHAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I do not believe that noncitizens should

have the ability to vote. Full stop. I think a regular review of criminal code is a good idea and a good exercise for any State or local government. Full stop. I also believe that States and local governments and municipalities have the right to self-determination on these very issues.

Today, I voted on two curious proposals that my colleagues in the majority felt as though we should be spending our time, limited precious time, voting on.

I do not believe it is my place to vote to overturn or disapprove of choices made by the people of Washington, D.C., nor do I think this is a sincere use of Congress' focus and time.

These early weeks of the 118th Congress have been focused on voting on headline grabbing, divisive, meaningless, and unserious legislation. The American people want us here in Washington working on our most pressing challenges, issues like addressing our debt, our economy's recovery, the safety of our planet and communities, and bettering the lives of our citizens.

I look forward to working on these real issues. Let's finish the job.

NOT HERE TO RAISE TAXES

(Ms. SALINAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SALINAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose the so-called Fair Tax Act.

Right now, Oregonians don't pay a single cent in sales tax. Ask anyone and they will tell you: It is a good thing. We rejected such proposals multiple times. It protects working folks who are disproportionately impacted by the undue burden of spending additional dollars on basic necessities.

I am not here to raise taxes on Oregonians. That is not why my constituents sent me here. I am here to help working folks get ahead, which is why I am so troubled by this congressional proposal to mandate a 30 percent sales tax.

This is far from fair. It is not even close. The top 1 percent may not sweat a 30 percent sales tax, but for working families, that could be the difference between putting food on the table or having to go without.

I stand today to redirect our attention to the pressing needs of Oregonians: the need to lower costs and fight inflation, not to raise taxes. That is what I am focused on, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

HONORING THOMAS DORTCH

(Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, Tommy Dortch was and still is a leader of this Nation.

Tommy and I worked together to, first of all, elect Maynard Jackson to become the first African-American

mayor, and then Andy Young, the first African American to be elected to Congress since Reconstruction, right here.

When I think of Tommy, I am reminded of that glorious song that God Almighty has given to us: "Them that's got shall get," and "Them that's not shall lose," because the Bible says and it still is news. Your mama may have and your papa may have, "But God bless the child That's got his own."

God bless Mr. Tommy Dortch, my friend.

BURDEN OF HEALTHCARE COSTS

(Ms. BALINT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Ms. BALINT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the burden that healthcare costs put on American families. No one should have to choose between putting food on the table and affording their medication.

Nearly 3 in 10 American adults take prescription drugs each day and say that they have skipped doses. They have cut pills in half or they have not filled prescriptions. This is dangerous.

In the Inflation Reduction Act, Democrats made major progress in lowering drug costs and making healthcare more affordable. We capped the out-of-pocket costs for seniors. We capped the cost of insulin at \$35, and we finally gave Medicare the power to negotiate prices.

Let's build on this. Let's cap the cost of insulin at \$35 for every American. Let's continue to lower the cost of medical expenses and insurance premiums for every American.

American families are struggling while Big Pharma continues to reap the benefits. Let's build on the progress in the Inflation Reduction Act and provide working families with the help they so desperately need.

REMEMBERING THE ROSEWOOD MASSACRE

(Mr. JACKSON of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give mournful recognition of the 100-year anniversary of the Rosewood massacre, an event that is still one of the darkest chapters of American history.

On January 1, 1923, the small town of Rosewood, Florida, was the site of one of the worst racial attacks in the long history of this Nation.

Sparked by false allegations against an innocent Black man, a mob of White residents descended upon the Black community of Rosewood, and it is estimated that upward of 200 people were killed and virtually every building in that small African-American community was literally burned to the ground.

I stand in this well as the Representative of the First Congressional District of the State of Illinois, a district with a majority of minorities, of African Americans and Hispanics, which by pride and passion, a majority within its soul and sinews, feels the traumatic vestiges of Americans' inhumanity toward other Americans.

But this is American history, and it is as American as anything we might say about Concord and Appomattox.

In spite of the dark tragedies interwoven within our story, what happened in Rosewood 100 years ago is as American as anything that happened at Gettysburg or Ellis Island. It must be repeated to our children, lest we deny ourselves all the honesty we need to grow to be a better country.

I implore my colleagues to join me in condemning the College Board of Florida for removing AP African-American curriculum.

CLOSING THE DISPOSABLE E-CIGARETTE LOOPHOLE

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, let me thank the Biden administration for work that they have already done by asking to have them help us in the closure of the disposable e-cigarette loophole.

As chair of the Congressional Children's Caucus, the administration's work in curtailing youth e-cigarette use is commendable. Vaping and e-cigarette usage among youth is at a historic low. Good news.

Despite this, however, the FDA guidance issued by the previous administration that prohibits flavored e-cigarettes fails to include any disposable e-cigarette products currently on the market.

This loophole, alongside the appeal that disposable e-cigarettes have for our youth, has influenced a surge in youth consumption.

Right now, in smoke shops, corner stores, and gas stations across the country, disposable e-cigarettes are being sold for prices as low as \$5.

Like candy, they are being offered in enticing flavors such as strawberry, iced apple mango, and pineapple lemonade; just what a child would look at.

Each product is cleverly designed to easily fit in one's pocket, easy to take to school or other places. These products are sleek, affordable, pocket-sized, and highly accessible.

A single disposable device can contain enough nicotine as an entire pack of cigarettes.

A 2022 National Youth Tobacco Study said these products' usage is up 2,188 percent since 2019. It is dangerous. Let's get to work. Let's save our children.

Let us celebrate a happy Black History Month, as well.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to thank the Biden Administration for its help already. Now the Na-

tion needs help in closing the disposable e-cigarette loophole.

The Administration's work in curtailing youth e-cigarette use is commendable; vaping and e-cigarette usage among youths is at a historic low.

Despite this, however, the FDA guidance issued by the previous administration that prohibits flavored e-cigarettes, FAILS to include any disposable e-cigarette products currently on the market.

This loophole, alongside the appeal that disposable e-cigarettes have for youth, has influenced a surge in youth consumption.

Right now, in smoke shops, corner stores, and gas stations across the country, disposable e-cigarettes are being sold for prices as low as \$5.

They are being offered in enticing flavors such as Strawberry, Iced Apple Mango, and Pineapple Lemonade.

Each product is cleverly designed to easily fit in one's pocket.

These products are sleek, affordable, pocket-sized, and highly accessible to our youth.

A single disposable device can contain enough nicotine as an entire pack of cigarettes.

According to the Centers for Disease Control 2022 National Youth Tobacco Study, usage of these products is up 2,188 percent since 2019.

This is a dangerous over site that will put thousands of lives at risk.

I urge this Administration to close the loophole to ensure the flavor ban includes disposable e-cigarettes.

The future and safety of America's youth depend on it.

GRAVE THREAT TO AMERICAN WORKERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentleman from California (Mr. KILEY) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. KILEY. Mr. Speaker, as chair of the House Subcommittee on Workforce Protections, I will take a moment today to address a grave threat to American workers that is coming from Washington, D.C., right now. Hundreds of thousands of Americans are at imminent risk of losing their livelihoods because of an anti-worker agenda that certain politicians and special interests are pushing by any means necessary.

The Department of Labor is currently considering a proposed nationwide rule that would severely limit the gig economy, freelancing, independent contracting, self-employment, and other alternate work arrangements that entire careers are based on and entire industries have been built around.

The rule has a similar objective to the PRO Act, which is supported by President Biden, and even passed the House in the last Congress.

The devastating consequences of these policies are not a matter of speculation. In California, we know all too well what is in store for the rest of the country if this rule is adopted and if

the PRO Act passes because the model for these policies comes from our State, a law called AB 5 that passed the supermajority legislature in 2019 and has been ruthlessly enforced by Governor Gavin Newsom ever since.

AB 5 has been absolutely devastating for countless independent professionals in California. You don't need to take my word for it. Governor Newsom's own former deputy chief of staff, Yoshari Ali, called it "one of the most destructive pieces of legislation in the past 20 years," adding, "It's truly horrific how many people are negatively impacted by it."

Newsom's political mentor, the former mayor of San Francisco and former speaker of the State Assembly, Willie Brown, said that the law made him want to "picket" against the "bastards" at the Capitol and the special interests that "took advantage" of them.

□ 1230

Andrew Cuomo rejected a similar law in New York, saying he didn't want to "make the same mistake" as California.

The liberal Daily Kos likewise warned other States: Don't make the same mistake California's Gavin Newsom did—with the site's founder calling the law disastrous and asinine and its supporters shameful.

The NAACP assailed it as a "terrible law" and a "gut punch to our community."

The CEO of the Black Chamber of Commerce called it a catastrophe responsible for enabling, defending, and propagating systemic racism.

Mr. Speaker, 200 Ph.D. economists, including a Nobel Laureate, reported that the law is doing substantial and avoidable harm to the very people who now have the fewest resources and the worst alternatives available to them. One commentator called it "the most malicious and harmful law ever passed in California."

AB5 effectively bans independent work of any kind, being your own boss. With a single stroke of his pen, Governor Gavin Newsom rendered countless Californians, spanning hundreds of professions, unable to earn a living in our State—videographers and caricaturists, transcriptionists and interpreters, technicians and engineers, analysts and consultants, musicians and conductors, artists and dancers, writers and editors, coaches and trainers, teachers and tutors, nurses and doulas, the list goes on.

Many national companies now explicitly disclaim on their applications that they can no longer work with California freelancers. Hardly an industry or trade is unscathed.

Most devastated by AB5 have been our most vulnerable: seniors, caregivers, students, reformed convicts, single mothers, people with disabilities or health issues or mental health needs, all of whom rely on independent contracting.

Many of my own constituents have been ensnared by the law. Right here, you see a photo of Ildiko Santana, an immigrant, a naturalized citizen, who worked as a freelance translator for over 20 years in Loomis. It took decades for her to build up her clientele, and then she had a single law cause her to lose it all. After AB5 went into effect, not a single one of the over 50 agencies she did business with will hire her unless she incorporates or leaves California.

Across the State, thousands of hard-working people are in exactly the same position. Take, for example, Heather Mason, who said: "I am a conference producer. I had to move; went to Utah. I can't hire many of our freelance folks back in California either." She said: "I am heartbroken to leave LA."

Elizabeth Adger said: "AB5 is why I had to pack up my very ill husband with stage IV cancer and autistic son and leave the State. There is no way I can take care of our family and work a 'traditional'-type job. I have always worked for myself and paid my taxes. I was terrified of becoming homeless. Now I am moving to Florida, where my business is welcome."

Here is the thing. That just isn't going to be an option if the PRO Act or this proposed rule from the Department of Labor goes into effect because this suffering will be taken nationwide.

It is estimated that the PRO Act would cost over 350,000 freelance workers their ability to earn a living, and even just the Department of Labor rule in and of itself would cause significant losses.

Unlike State laws, independent businesspeople will have nowhere to turn if these policies go into effect. What is going to happen to folks like Ildiko and Heather and Elizabeth? In fact, Ildiko will be forced to leave the United States and return to her home country in order to make a living.

Mr. Speaker, I am calling on President Biden to see the reality, to see the harm that these policies are causing. I am calling on President Biden to rescind his proposed rule and to stop supporting the PRO Act, to listen to independent contractors and freelancers whose lives have been upended in California, to have compassion and to stop advocating for policy changes that would inflict this suffering nationwide.

As chair of the House Subcommittee on Workforce Protections, I will promise you this. I am going to work in every way possible to defeat the PRO Act. Our committee will fight for workers. There is an agenda out there that is working against workers. We are going to fight for workers, for small businesses, and for economic freedom.

If the proposed Department of Labor rule does take effect, I will immediately act to pass legislation to repeal it. More than that, I will use the gavel of this subcommittee to shine light on the unparalleled damage that has been wrought by AB5, and I certainly will

make sure that the freelancers who have lost everything in California are not forgotten.

In a broader sense, AB5 is truly a case study in the decline of the State of California. We used to be the State where anyone could get ahead. Now, we are the State that so many can't wait to leave behind.

We are the Golden State and have always served as a beacon of opportunity for well over a century. We have attracted innovators and adventurers.

We are a State that has so many blessings, endowed with unbelievable natural beauty. Yet, somehow, we have gotten to the point where California just achieved a historic three-peat, where for the third straight year, we led the Nation in one-way U-Haul rentals.

In fact, with the recent redistricting, we lost a seat in Congress, and if the lines were redrawn today, we would lose another seat. It is precisely because of policies like AB5.

California's Governor is saying again and again that our State is a model for the Nation. President Biden has been all too quick to believe him by supporting policies like AB5 and the PRO Act.

The sad reality is that, in many ways, our State is not a model for the Nation but a warning to the Nation about what happens when humanist values give way to brute political force.

Today, I am urging the President and my colleagues in Congress to heed that warning.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

STATE OF OUR UNION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to be able to be the last Congressman to speak in this historic State of the Union week here in Congress.

There are several comments that have to be made about the State of the Union because if you are just going to listen to what President Biden had to say, you would have a very warped and distorted view of what is going on in America today.

I think the most harmful thing he said is he one more time talked about the talk and implied that America's police force is a racist police force and a stain on America's reputation. That is a lie. It is a lie. It has been disproven year after year, study after study.

Nevertheless, President Biden, I think in an effort to scare Black Americans into voting for him, claims that we have a horrible racist society in general and a racist police problem in particular.

I will mention two articles which came out right after the unfortunate

events, the tragic events, the horrific events that happened in Minneapolis 2 years ago, for those of you back home to google. One article is by a very perceptive gal by the name of Heather Mac Donald, appearing in *The Wall Street Journal*, and one is by a gentleman, who happens to be Black, appearing in the *City Journal* at that time.

They both looked not at the number of people who died across the board but looked at a percent of people who committed felonies, a percent of people who committed crimes who wound up in a confrontation with police and wound up passing away. In both instances, they found that, if anything, Black Americans were less likely to die in a confrontation with police.

Again, I will mention these articles, "The Myth of Systemic Police Racism," Heather Mac Donald in *The Wall Street Journal* in June 2020, and "Stories and Data," Coleman Hughes, in the *City Journal* of June 2020.

This is something that is a stain on America. Joe Biden is doing all he can to divide America by using his State of the Union Address to claim that the police are racists.

Does this have an effect? It has an effect. It has an effect twice.

First of all, I think it has an effect in that it causes some people to believe him. After all, we have a White President. Why would he be lying and telling us we have all these racist police if we don't? And the effect is that it is causing, sadly, some anger in the Black community, which is resulting in more and more deaths of police.

I thought of this when, earlier this week, I think maybe on the exact day that we had the State of the Union, if not the day earlier, one more policeman, who happened to be White, was murdered in Milwaukee.

Is this myth that is going out there, talking about racist police, racist police, racist police, causing more police to die? I don't know, but it is something to look at.

I think it also causes the police, understandably, to be less aggressive and less effective because they are always afraid of being called out for being racist.

If President Biden is lying and telling everybody that we have all these racist police, it is surprising that the police themselves are a little more afraid to be aggressive or engage in I guess what I will call traditional policing.

Last year, in Milwaukee, a city which is just adjacent to my district, the number of murders went up I think about 25, to an all-time high. It was the third year in a row that we had an all-time high number of murders in Milwaukee, and that is despite the fact that the population is drifting down. Why are we at an all-time high number of murders in Milwaukee?

Generally, I think the police, first of all, are not adequately funded. To a certain extent, they are not adequately funded because politicians like Joe

Biden get out there and tell us how horrible and racist the police are. Is it any surprise that the Milwaukee City Council would not want to hire many police?

Secondly, the Milwaukee police are afraid to go into certain neighborhoods, sometimes high-crime neighborhoods where they are especially used because they are afraid if they do confront the criminal element, they will get labeled as racist. Rather than worry about some cheap politician like Joe Biden calling them racist over time, why not just stand back, not be aggressive, and not get labeled?

In any event, I felt of all the lies of President Biden, his drumbeat of racism in society in general and racism with regard to police is the most damaging.

Mr. Speaker, the next thing that I thought was very scary for the country as a whole, I think probably the biggest crisis that has developed in the last 2 years, is the crisis at the border. Admittedly, if you don't live in Arizona or don't live in Texas, you might not see the full import of the crisis.

President Biden implied that this is, at best, something that just miraculously happened out of nowhere and, at worst, was happening because the Republicans aren't doing enough to help him close the border.

I would like to leave America with some numbers. These are both numbers from December. In December 2020, a grand total of 21,000 people crossed the border. In December 2022, 2 years into the Biden Presidency, 238,000 people crossed the border, an increase of 11 times.

This is not something that just happened. It was a problem when we had 28,000 people crossing the border under the Trump administration. When it goes up by a factor of 11, it is not because the Republicans aren't negotiating. There are all sorts of things we negotiate whenever we put together the annual budget, and a given number of Republicans vote for it.

No, it is because Joe Biden changed the policy at the border. He is making it much easier for immigrants to cross the border. For whatever reason, he wants to apparently change America by entering in the people who receive no instruction, no education on our Constitution and the values that you are supposed to adapt if you are an American citizen. As a result, we are over 11 times as many people crossing the border as 2 years ago.

□ 1245

He didn't mention at all the number of people that are deported for committing crimes. The number of people we are deporting right now is about one quarter the number of people who were deported when President Trump was in office, as well.

Now, President Trump wasn't a perfect man, but I will tell you, even at the time, a lot of people were not being deported. What we have is, we have a

President who, even after people prove themselves unfit to become Americans by committing crimes, they are not deported.

I want the American public to ponder those numbers. We have gone from 20,000 a month to 238,000 a month.

I also want to point out the huge number of unaccompanied minors coming across the border. There was a time when the mainstream media felt it was horrific if, even for a few days while their parents were being processed, children were without their parents.

We have gone in the last 2 years from around 2,000 to around 8,000 every month of unaccompanied minors crossing into our border.

Where are their parents?

We apparently don't care. We are told: we find sponsors for these young people.

I am told by the Border Patrol that particularly the Central American countries do not like the current policy of the United States of taking in unaccompanied minors here. After all, they believe that is the future of their countries. They do not like us grabbing all their minors.

Where are the advocates?

We let over 8,000 young children into the country every year and we may have no idea whatsoever where their parents are.

Do their parents know where the new sponsors are?

Do we know if these children are being human trafficked?

What do we know? Nothing.

There are 8,000 children, not without their parents for 2 or 3 days, but could be without their parents for the rest of their lives.

I hope America takes away the moral stain on our Nation of allowing the separation of 8,000 or 9,000 minors every month from their parents. I hope the American public does not fawn to the idea that somehow the reason we have 230,000 people every month crossing the border is because of Republican inaction.

Good grief, in the last 2 years, we didn't have the House, we didn't have the Senate, and we sure didn't have the Presidency. The reason for that is because he has changed policy from what it was 2 years ago.

It is not rocket science to get back down to 20,000. You just have to go back to what the laws were 2 years ago, but President Biden clearly doesn't want to do that. He wants as many people coming here as possible. Like I said, the clearest evidence of that is not only letting everybody here, but he is not even deporting people who break the law.

In any event, that is, I think, what we have to look at when we look at the southern border and the policies that are going on down there.

The next thing that I don't think he spent anywhere near enough time on—but it should be required to be addressed by, quite frankly, every politician, in part, because of his inaction at

the southern border and, in part, because of his hatred of the police or as labeling police as racist—we now have over 100,000 fentanyl deaths in this country every month. As I have said before, we have more people dying of illegal drug use in this country every month, twice as many people as died in the Vietnam war collectively.

Now, I am old enough to remember the Vietnam war. I remember the media pounding, pounding, pounding that we had to get out of Vietnam because, by the time it was over, 57,000 Americans had lost their lives.

We are now at 180,000 deaths from illegal drugs each year and what do we get?

We get less focused on the border than ever before, we get attacks on the police for fear of being called racist, and, as a result, that number keeps going up and up and up.

When I think of all the parents who have lost children, people who have lost their siblings, people who have lost their parents because of these drug overdoses—frequently people who are taking drugs don't know fentanyl is in the drugs—I think, why isn't the government doing anything?

To be honest, it kind of stumps me.

Why does the Biden administration not care that over 100,00 people are dying?

Why doesn't the news media make that a banner headline? Wouldn't you think?

Over 9,000 people are dying every month of illegal drug overdose, most of it fentanyl, the press doesn't report about it.

I am more than appalled that President Biden didn't spend more time talking about the huge drug problems we have in America and the huge number of deaths rather than focusing on, what I would consider in some cases, rather minor issues.

The final thing to talk about is President Biden mentioned Ukraine. He did not talk about what we are going to do to end that war. And as more people die over there, admittedly not Americans, but as more people die, one would hope that the Western nations, and the United States in particular—who didn't seem that concerned when the war began, after all, it was predicted that next month Russia is going to invade, blah, blah, blah—but President Biden didn't seem to care that the war was starting.

Then the war started, and we really haven't made much of an effort to end the war. At the end of every war, unless there is complete victory on one side or the other, usually every side gets something and loses something, and has to sell the fact that all these people died for a reason or for a purpose.

The United States is not, from what I can see, making an effort to end this war. Again, we are told thousands of soldiers are dying every month. We know Russia is a very powerful country with regard to nuclear weapons, but

also tactical nuclear weapons, the ability to shut down electricity, the ability to use hypersonic missiles.

Nevertheless, it seems as though the Biden administration would be perfectly happy if this war were going on another 2 years from now. That is just intolerable.

As I said, it is a human disaster for Russia and Ukraine, and the possibility that this war will bleed into the United States—or, even more likely, bleed into Poland and bleed into Germany—is something that should concern us all.

But for whatever motivation—and one can only guess at motivations, this is where conspiracy theories come in—the powers that be in the United States—the one-world-government types—don't seem to be bothered by this war at all.

It is something that demands more speculation, and the next time President Biden wanders into some microphones, he should be asked a little bit more: Do you have a plan for wrapping this up?

The answer to which appears to me right now is that, no, he does not.

There are a few issues that I think we should have spent more time on addressing, or that President Biden should have spent more time on addressing. I hope just because it is not a State of the Union Address doesn't mean he can't give speeches. He runs around the country.

First of all, I would call upon President Biden to apologize to the police of the country and admit that the studies that are out here in *The Wall Street Journal* and in the *City Journal* are accurate and the police are not racist.

Please, President Biden, stop lying to the American public and tell the American public that Black people are not disproportionately being harmed by the police.

I hope President Biden does something on the border. Above all, he has got to change his policy and send more people back to Mexico, although more Border Patrol agents wouldn't hurt. If he cared about drugs, more drug-sniffing dogs wouldn't hurt.

But, please, President Biden, pay a little attention to what is going on at the border before we lose this country.

I ask you to spend a little time seriously focusing on the fentanyl crisis. We should not be losing over 100,000 citizens every month.

Please, I realize we can't do it, but you can allow Israel or Turkey or France—push them a little bit—to work towards some sort of final agreement with Russia. I think it is obvious Russia probably regrets invading Ukraine given the huge number of people whom they have had die. I can't help but think Ukraine, being the smaller country, the number of people who die is a bigger proportion of their population. Plus I believe they have had tens of millions—or at least they claim—a significant number of civilians who have died in the war.

I think economically it is going to take both Russia and, in particular, Ukraine quite a while to recover from this. It would be nice if President Biden displayed a little bit of humanity. He didn't try to stop the war right before it started. His intelligence agencies predicted it. There were things he could have done. He didn't do them, but I wish now he would step forward and display a little humanity there.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful for this time to speak, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President. Members are further reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair and not a perceived viewing audience.

PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE RULES

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE FOR THE 118TH CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Washington, DC, February 9, 2023.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Speaker, House of Representatives
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I am pleased to submit for printing in the Congressional Record, pursuant to Rule XI, clause 2 (a)(2) of the Rules of the House, a copy of the Rules of the Committee on Agriculture, which were adopted at the organizational meeting of the Committee on Agriculture on February 8, 2023.

Appendix A of the Committee Rules will include excerpts from the Rules of the House relevant to the operation of the Committee. Appendix B will include relevant excerpts from the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. In the interest of minimizing printing costs, Appendices A and B are omitted from this submission.

Sincerely,

GLENN THOMPSON,
Chairman.

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) Applicability of House Rules.—(1) The Rules of the House shall govern the procedure of the Committee and its subcommittees, and the Rules of the Committee on Agriculture so far as applicable shall be interpreted in accordance with the Rules of the House, except that a motion to recess from day to day, and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, are non-debatable privileged motions in the Committee and its subcommittees. (See Appendix A for the applicable Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives.)

(2) As provided in clause 1(a)(1) of House Rule XI, each Subcommittee is part of the Committee and is subject to the authority and direction of the Committee and its Rules so far as applicable. (See also Committee Rules III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII and XI, *infra*.)

(b) Authority to Conduct Investigations.—The Committee and its subcommittees, after consultation with the Chairman of the Committee, may conduct such investigations and studies as they may consider necessary or appropriate in the exercise of their responsibilities under Rule X of the Rules of the House and in accordance with clause 2(m) of House Rule XI.

(c) Authority to Print.—The Committee is authorized by the Rules of the House to have

printed and bound testimony and other data presented at hearings held by the Committee and its subcommittees. All costs of stenographic services and transcripts in connection with any meeting or hearing of the Committee and its subcommittees shall be paid from 2 applicable accounts of the House described in clause 1(k)(1) of House Rule X in accordance with clause 1(c) of House Rule XI. (See also paragraphs (d), (e) and (f) of Committee Rule IX.)

(d) Vice Chairman.—The Member of the majority party on the Committee or Subcommittee designated by the Chairman of the full Committee shall be the vice chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee in accordance with clause 2(d) of House Rule XI.

(e) Presiding Member.—If the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee is not present at any Committee or Subcommittee meeting or hearing, the vice chairman shall preside. If the Chairman and vice chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee are not present at a Committee or Subcommittee meeting or hearing the ranking Member of the majority party who is present shall preside in accordance with clause 2(d) of House Rule XI.

(f) Publication of Rules.—The Committee's Rules shall be publicly available in electronic form and published in the Congressional Record not later than 60 days after the Chair is elected in each odd-numbered year as provided in clause 2(a) of House Rule XI.

(g) Joint Committee Reports of Investigation or Study.—A report of an investigation or study conducted jointly by more than one committee may be filed jointly, provided that each of the committees complies independently with all requirements for approval and filing of the report.

II. COMMITTEE BUSINESS MEETINGS—REGULAR, ADDITIONAL AND SPECIAL

(a) Regular Meetings.—Regular meetings of the Committee, in accordance with clause 2(b) of House Rule XI, shall be held on the first Wednesday of every month to transact its business if notice is given pursuant to clause 2(g)(3) of House Rule XI. The Chairman shall provide each Member of the Committee, as far in advance of the day of the regular meeting as practicable, a written agenda of such meeting. Items may be placed on the agenda by the Chairman or a majority of the Committee. (See paragraph (f) of Committee Rule XI for provisions that apply to meetings of subcommittees.)

(b) Additional Meetings.—(1) The Chairman may call and convene, as he or she considers necessary, which may not commence earlier than the third calendar day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day) on which Members have notice thereof after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee or after concurrence with the Ranking Minority Member, additional meetings of the Committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the Committee or for the conduct of other Committee business. The Committee shall meet for such additional meetings pursuant to the notice from the Chairman.

(2) A hearing or meeting may begin sooner than specified in clause (1) (in which case, the chair shall make the announcement specified at the earliest possible time) if the Committee so determines by majority vote in the presence of the number of Members required under the Rules of the Committee for the transaction of business.

(3) At least 24 hours prior to the commencement of a meeting for the markup of a measure or matter the Chair shall cause the text of such measure or matter to be made publicly available in electronic form.

(c) Special Meetings.—If at least three Members of the Committee desire that a special meeting of the Committee be called by the Chairman, those Members may file in the offices of the Committee their written request to the Chairman for such special meeting. Such request shall specify the measure or matters to be considered. Immediately upon the filing of the request, the Majority Staff Director (serving as the clerk of the Committee for such purpose) shall notify the Chairman of the filing of the request. If, within 3 calendar days after the filing of the request, the Chairman does not call the requested special meeting to be held within 7 calendar days after the filing of the request, a majority of the Members of the Committee may file in the offices of the Committee their written notice that a special meeting of the Committee will be held, specifying the date and hour thereof, and the measures or matter to be considered at that special meeting in accordance with clause 2(c)(2) of House Rule XI. The Committee shall meet on that date and hour. Immediately upon the filing of the notice, the Majority Staff Director (serving as the clerk) of the Committee shall notify all Members of the Committee that such meeting will be held and inform them of its date and hour and the measure or matter to be considered, and only the measure or matter specified in that notice may be considered at that special meeting.

III. OPEN MEETINGS AND HEARINGS; BROADCASTING

(a) Open Meetings and Hearings.—Each meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, and each hearing by the Committee or a Subcommittee shall be open to the public unless closed in accordance with clause 2(g) of House Rule XI.

(b) Broadcasting and Photography.—Whenever a Committee or Subcommittee meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, or a hearing is open to the public, the Committee shall:

(1) to the maximum extent practicable provide audio and video coverage of each hearing or meeting for the transaction of business in a manner that allows the public to easily listen to and view the proceedings and shall maintain the recordings of such coverage in a manner that is easily accessible to the public; and

(2) make each hearing or meeting for the transaction of business open to coverage by television, radio, and still photography in accordance with clause 4 of House Rule XI. When such audio and visual coverage is conducted in the Committee or Subcommittee, written notice to that effect shall be provided to each Member. The Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee shall not limit the number of television or still cameras permitted in a hearing or meeting room to fewer than two representatives from each medium (except for legitimate space or safety considerations, in which case pool coverage shall be authorized).

(c) Closed Meetings—Attendees.—No person other than Members of the Committee or Subcommittee and such congressional staff and departmental representatives as the Committee or Subcommittee may authorize shall be present at any business or markup session that has been closed to the public as provided in clause 2(g)(1) of House Rule XI.

(d) Addressing the Committee.—A Committee Member may address the Committee or a Subcommittee on any bill, motion, or other matter under consideration (See Committee Rule VIII (e) relating to questioning a witness at a hearing). The time a Member may address the Committee or Subcommittee for any such purpose shall be limited to 5 minutes, except that this time limit

may be waived by unanimous consent. A Member shall also be limited in his or her remarks to the subject matter under consideration, unless the Member receives unanimous consent to extend his or her remarks beyond such subject.

(e) Meetings to Begin Promptly.—Subject to the presence of a quorum, each meeting or hearing of the Committee and its subcommittees shall begin promptly at the time so stipulated in the public announcement of the meeting or hearing.

(f) Prohibition on Proxy Voting.—No vote by any Member of the Committee or Subcommittee with respect to any measure or matter may be cast by proxy.

(g) Location of Persons at Meetings.—No person other than the Committee or Subcommittee Members and Committee or Subcommittee staff may be seated in the rostrum area during a meeting of the Committee or Subcommittee unless by unanimous consent of Committee or Subcommittee.

(h) Consideration of Amendments and Motions.—A Member, upon request, shall be recognized by the Chairman to address the Committee or Subcommittee at a meeting for a period limited to 5 minutes on behalf of an amendment or motion offered by the Member or another Member, or upon any other matter under consideration, unless the Member receives unanimous consent to extend the time limit. Every amendment or motion made in Committee or Subcommittee shall, upon the demand of any Member present, be reduced to writing, and a copy thereof shall be made available to all Members present. Such amendment or motion shall not be pending before the Committee or Subcommittee or voted on until the requirements of this paragraph have been met.

(i) Demanding Record Vote.—

(1) A record vote of the Committee or Subcommittee on a question or action shall be ordered on a demand by one-fifth of the Members present.

(2) The Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee may postpone further proceedings when a record vote is ordered on the question of approving a measure or matter or on adopting an amendment. If the Chairman postpones further proceedings:

(A) the Chairman may resume such postponed proceedings, after giving Members adequate notice, at a time chosen in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member; and

(B) notwithstanding any intervening order for the previous question, the underlying proposition on which proceedings were postponed shall remain subject to further debate or amendment to the same extent as when the question was postponed.

(j) Submission of Motions or Amendments In Advance of Business Meetings.—The Committee and Subcommittee Chairman may request and Committee and Subcommittee Members should, insofar as practicable, cooperate in providing copies of proposed amendments or motions to the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee or the Subcommittee twenty-four hours before a Committee or Subcommittee business meeting.

(k) Points of Order.—No point of order against the hearing or meeting procedures of the Committee or Subcommittee shall be entertained unless it is made in a timely fashion.

(l) Limitation on Committee Sittings.—The Committee or subcommittees may not sit during a joint session of the House and Senate or during a recess when a joint meeting of the House and Senate is in progress.

(m) Prohibition of Wireless Telephones.—Use of wireless phones for vocal conversation during a Committee or Subcommittee hearing or meeting is prohibited.

IV. QUORUMS

(a) Working Quorum.—One-third of the Members of the Committee or Subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for taking any action, other than as noted in paragraphs (b) and (c).

(b) Majority Quorum.—A majority of the Members of the Committee or Subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for:

(1) the reporting of a bill, resolution, or other measure (See clause 2(h)(1) of House Rule XI, and Committee Rule IX);

(2) the closing of a meeting or hearing to the public pursuant to clauses 2(g), 2(k)(5), and 2(k)(7) of House Rule XI;

(3) the authorizing of a subpoena as provided in clause 2(m)(3) of House Rule XI (See also Committee Rule VII); and

(4) as where required by a Rule of the House.

(c) Quorum for Taking Testimony.—Two Members of the Committee or Subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence.

V. RECORDS

(a) Maintenance of Records.—The Committee shall keep a complete record of all Committee and Subcommittee action which shall include:

(1) in the case of any meeting or hearing transcripts, a substantially verbatim account of remarks actually made during the proceedings, subject only to technical, grammatical, and typographical corrections authorized by the person making the remarks involved, and

(2) written minutes, which shall include a record of all Committee and Subcommittee action, a record of all votes on any question, and a tally on all record votes.

The result of each such record vote shall be made publicly available in electronic form within 48 hours of such record vote. Not later than 24 hours after adoption of an amendment, or 48 hours after the disposition or withdrawal of any other amendment, to a measure or matter, the chair of the Committee shall cause the text of such amendment adopted thereto to be made publicly available in electronic form. Information so available for public inspection shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition; the name of each Member voting for and each Member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or other proposition; and the names of those Members present but not voting.

(b) Access to and Correction of Records.—Any public witness, or person authorized by such witness, during Committee office hours in the Committee offices and within 10 calendar days of the close of hearings, may obtain a transcript copy of that public witness's testimony and make such technical, grammatical, and typographical corrections as authorized by the person making the remarks involved as will not alter the nature of testimony given. There shall be prompt return of such corrected copy of the transcript to the Committee. Members of the Committee or Subcommittee shall receive copies of transcripts for their prompt review and correction and prompt return to the Committee. The Committee or Subcommittee may order the printing of a hearing record without the corrections of any Member or witness if it determines that such Member or witness has been afforded a reasonable time in which to make such corrections and further delay would seriously impede the consideration of the legislative action that is subject of the hearing. The record of a hearing shall be closed 10 calendar days after the last oral testimony, unless the Committee or Subcommittee determines otherwise. Any person requesting to file a statement for the record of a hearing

must so request before the hearing concludes and must file the statement before the record is closed, unless the Committee or Subcommittee determines otherwise. The Committee or Subcommittee may reject any statement in light of its length or its tendency to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person.

(c) Property of the House.—All Committee and Subcommittee records (including hearings data, charts, and files) shall be kept separate and distinct from the congressional office records of the Members serving as Chairman. Such records shall be the property of the House, and all Members of the House shall have access thereto. The Majority Staff Director shall promptly notify the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member of any request for access to such records.

(d) Availability of Archived Records.—The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with House Rule VII. The Chairman shall notify the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee of the need for a Committee order pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of such House Rule, to withhold a record otherwise available.

(e) Special Rules for Certain Records and Proceedings.—A stenographic record of a business meeting of the Committee or Subcommittee may be kept, and thereafter may be published, if the Chairman of the Committee, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, determines there is need for such a record. The proceedings of the Committee or Subcommittee in a closed meeting, evidence or testimony in such meeting, shall not be divulged unless otherwise determined by a majority of the Committee or Subcommittee.

(f) Electronic Availability of Committee Publications.—To the maximum extent feasible, the Committee shall make its publications available in electronic form.

VI. POWER TO SIT AND ACT

For the purpose of carrying out any of its function and duties under House Rules X and XI, the Committee and each of its subcommittees is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned and to hold such hearings.

VII. SUBPOENAS, DEPOSITIONS, AND OATHS

(a) Issuance of Subpoenas.—In accordance with clause 2(m) of House Rule XI, a subpoena may be authorized and issued by a majority of the Committee or by the Chairman in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member. Such consultation shall occur at least 48 hours in advance of a subpoena being issued under such authority. Authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the Chairman of the Committee or by any Member designated by the Committee.

(b) Oaths.—The Chairman of the Committee, or any member of the Committee designated by the Chairman, may administer oaths to any witnesses.

(c) Deposition Authority.—

(1) The Chairman, upon consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, may order the taking of depositions, including pursuant to subpoena, by a Member or counsel of the Committee.

(2) Depositions taken under the authority prescribed in this subsection shall be subject to regulations issued by the chair of the Committee on Rules and printed in the Congressional Record.

(3) The Regulations for the Use of Deposition Authority as issued by the Committee on Rules pursuant to H. Res. 5 titled—Adopting the Rules of the House of Representa-

tives for the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress, and for other purposes—are incorporated by reference and shall be considered the rules of the Committee.

VIII. HEARING PROCEDURES.

(a) Power to Hear.—For the purpose of carrying out any of its functions and duties under House Rules X and XI, the Committee and its subcommittees are authorized to sit and hold hearings at any time or place within the United States whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned. (See Committee Rule VI and paragraph (f) of Committee Rule XI for provisions relating to Subcommittee hearings and meetings.)

(b) Announcement.—The Chairman of the Committee shall, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, make a public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of any Committee hearing at least 1 week before the commencement of the hearing. The Chairman of a Subcommittee shall schedule a hearing only after consultation with the Chairman of the Committee and the Ranking Minority Member of the Subcommittee. After such consultation, the Chairman of the Subcommittee shall consult the Chairmen of the other subcommittees and shall request the Majority Staff Director to make a public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of such hearing at least 1 week before the hearing. If the Chairman of the Committee or the Subcommittee, with concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee or Subcommittee, determines there is good cause to begin the hearing sooner, or if the Committee or Subcommittee so determines by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business, the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee, as appropriate, shall request the Majority Staff Director to make such public announcement at the earliest possible date. The clerk of the Committee shall promptly notify the Daily Digest Clerk of the Congressional Record and shall promptly enter the appropriate information into the Committee scheduling service of the House information system as soon as possible after such public announcement is made.

(c) Scheduling of Witnesses.—

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this rule, the scheduling of witnesses and determination of the time allowed for the presentation of testimony at hearings shall be at the discretion of the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee, unless a majority of the Committee or Subcommittee determines otherwise.

(2) The Regulations for the remote participation of Committee witnesses as issued by the Committee on Rules pursuant to H. Res. 5 titled—Adopting the Rules of the House of Representatives for the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress, and for other purposes—are incorporated by reference and shall be considered the rules of the Committee.

(d) Written Statement; Oral Testimony.—

(1) Each witness who is to appear before the Committee or a Subcommittee, shall insofar as practicable file with the Majority Staff Director of the Committee, at least 2 working days before the day of his or her appearance, a written statement of proposed testimony. Witnesses shall provide sufficient copies of their statement for distribution to Committee or Subcommittee Members, staff, and the news media. Insofar as practicable, the Committee or Subcommittee staff shall distribute such written statements to all Members of the Committee or Subcommittee as soon as they are received, as well as any official reports from departments and agencies on such subject matter. All witnesses may be limited in their oral presentations to brief summaries of their statements within

the time allotted to them at the discretion of the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee, in light of the nature of the testimony and the length of time available.

(2) As noted in paragraph (b) of Committee Rule VII, the Chairman of the Committee, or any Member designated by the Chairman, may administer an oath to any witness.

(3) In the case of a witness appearing in a non-governmental capacity, a written statement of proposed testimony shall include:

(i) a curriculum vitae;

(ii) a disclosure of the amount and source (by agency and program) of any Federal grant (or subgrant thereof) or contract (or subcontract thereof) received during the past 36 months by the witness or by an entity represented by the witness;

(iii) a disclosure of the amount and country of origin of any payment or contract related to the subject matter of the hearing originating with a foreign government received during the past 36 months by the witness or by an entity represented by the witness; and

(iv) a disclosure of whether the witness is a fiduciary (including, but not limited to, a director, officer, advisor, or resident agency) of any organization or entity that has an interest in the subject matter of the hearing.

Such statements, with appropriate redactions to protect the privacy of witnesses, shall be made publicly available in electronic form 24 hours before the witness appears to the extent practicable, but not later than 1 day after the witness appears.

(e) Questioning of Witnesses.—Committee or Subcommittee Members may question witnesses only when they have been recognized by the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee for that purpose. Each Member so recognized shall be limited to questioning a witness for 5 minutes until such time as each Member of the Committee or Subcommittee who so desires has had an opportunity to question the witness for 5 minutes; and thereafter the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee may limit the time of a further round of questioning after giving due consideration to the importance of the subject matter and the length of time available. All questions put to witnesses shall be germane to the measure or matter under consideration. Unless a majority of the Committee or Subcommittee determines otherwise, no Committee or Subcommittee staff shall interrogate witnesses.

(f) Extended Questioning for Designated Members.—Notwithstanding paragraph (e), the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member may designate an equal number of Members from each party to question a witness for a period not longer than 60 minutes.

(g) Witnesses for the Minority.—When any hearing is conducted by the Committee or any Subcommittee upon any measure or matter, the minority party Members on the Committee or Subcommittee shall be entitled, upon request to the Chairman by a majority of those minority Members before the completion of such hearing, to call witnesses selected by the minority to testify with respect to that measure or matter during at least 1 day of hearing thereon as provided in clause 2(j)(1) of House Rule XI.

(h) Summary of Subject Matter.—Upon announcement of a hearing, to the extent practicable, the Committee shall make available immediately to all Members of the Committee a concise summary of the subject matter (including legislative reports and other material) under consideration. In addition, upon announcement of a hearing and subsequently as they are received, the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee shall, to the extent practicable, make available to the Members of the Committee any official reports from departments and agen-

cies on such matter. (See paragraph (f) of Committee Rule XI.)

(i) Open Hearings.—Each hearing conducted by the Committee or Subcommittee shall be open to the public, including radio, television, and still photography coverage, except as provided in clause 4 of House Rule XI. (See also paragraph (b) of Committee Rule III.). In any event, no Member of the House may be excluded from nonparticipatory attendance at any hearing unless the House by majority vote shall authorize the Committee or Subcommittee, for purposes of a particular series of hearings on a particular bill or resolution or on a particular subject of investigation, to close its hearings to Members by means of the above procedure.

(j) Hearings and Reports.—(1)(i) The Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee at a hearing shall announce in an opening statement the subject of the investigation. A copy of the Committee Rules (and the applicable provisions of clause 2 of House Rule XI, regarding hearing procedures, an excerpt of which appears in Appendix A thereto) shall be made available to each witness upon request. Witnesses at hearings may be accompanied by their own counsel for the purpose of advising them concerning their constitutional rights. The Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee may punish breaches of order and decorum, and of professional ethics on the part of counsel, by censure and exclusion from the hearings; but only the full Committee may cite the offender to the House for contempt.

(ii) Whenever it is asserted by a Member of the Committee that the evidence or testimony at a hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person, or it is asserted by a witness that the evidence or testimony that the witness would give at a hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate the witness, such testimony or evidence shall be presented in executive session, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (i) of this rule, if by a majority of those present, there being in attendance the requisite number required under the Rules of the Committee to be present for the purpose of taking testimony, the Committee or Subcommittee determines that such evidence or testimony may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person. The Committee or Subcommittee shall afford a person an opportunity to voluntarily appear as a witness; and the Committee or Subcommittee shall receive and shall dispose of requests from such person to subpoena additional witnesses.

(iii) No evidence or testimony taken in executive session may be released or used in public sessions without the consent of the Committee or Subcommittee. In the discretion of the Committee or Subcommittee, witnesses may submit brief and pertinent statements in writing for inclusion in the record. The Committee or Subcommittee is the sole judge of the pertinence of testimony and evidence adduced at its hearings. A witness may obtain a transcribed copy of his or her testimony given at a public session. If given at an executive session, a transcribed copy of testimony may be obtained when authorized by the Committee or Subcommittee. (See paragraph (c) of Committee Rule V.)

(2) A proposed investigative or oversight report shall be considered as read if it has been available to the Members of the Committee for at least 24 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such day) in advance of their consideration.

IX. THE REPORTING OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

(a) Filing of Reports.—The Chairman shall report or cause to be reported promptly to

the House any bill, resolution, or other measure approved by the Committee and shall take or cause to be taken all necessary steps to bring such bill, resolution, or other measure to a vote. No bill, resolution, or measure shall be reported from the Committee unless a majority of the Committee is actually present. A Committee report on any bill, resolution, or other measure approved by the Committee shall be filed within 7 calendar days (not counting days on which the House is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the Majority Staff Director of the Committee a written request, signed by a majority of the Committee, for the reporting of that bill or resolution. The Majority Staff Director of the Committee shall notify the Chairman immediately when such a request is filed.

(b) Content of Reports.—Each Committee report on any bill or resolution approved by the Committee shall include as separately identified sections:

(1) a statement of the intent or purpose of the bill or resolution;

(2) a statement describing the need for such bill or resolution;

(3) a statement of Committee and Subcommittee consideration of the measure, including a summary of amendments and motions offered and the actions taken thereon;

(4) the results of each record vote on any amendment in the Committee and Subcommittee and on the motion to report the measure or matter, including the total number of votes cast for and against, and the names of Members voting for and against such amendment or motion (See clause 3(b) of House Rule XIII);

(5) the oversight findings and recommendations of the Committee with respect to the subject matter of the bill or resolution, as required pursuant to clause 3(c)(1) of House Rule XIII and clause 2(b)(1) of House Rule X;

(6) the detailed statement described in House Rule XIII clause 3(c)(2) and section 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 if the bill or resolution provides new budget authority (other than continuing appropriations), new spending authority described in section 401(c)(2) of such Act, new credit authority, or an increase or decrease in revenues or tax expenditures, except that the estimates with respect to new budget authority shall include, when practicable, a comparison of the total estimated funding level for the relevant program (or programs) to the appropriate levels under current law;

(7) the estimate of costs and comparison of such estimates, if any, prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office in connection with such bill or resolution pursuant to section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 if submitted in timely fashion to the Committee;

(8) a statement of general performance goals and objectives, including outcome-related goals and objectives, for which the measure authorizes funding;

(9) an estimate by the Committee of the costs that would be incurred in carrying out the bill or joint resolution in the fiscal year in which it is reported and in each of the five fiscal years following that fiscal year (or for the authorized duration of any program authorized by the bill or joint resolution if less than five years) (see clause 3(d)(1) of House Rule XIII), together with—(i) a comparison of these estimates with those made and submitted to the Committee by any Government agency when practicable and (ii) a comparison of the total estimated funding level for the relevant program (or programs) with appropriate levels under current law (The provisions of this clause do not apply if a cost estimate and comparison prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional

Budget Act of 1974 has been timely submitted prior to the filing of the report and included in the report;

(10) a list of congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, and limited tariff benefits in the bill or in the report (and the name of any Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner who submitted a request to the Committee for each respective item included in such list) or a statement that the proposition contains no congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits;

(11) the changes in existing law (if any) shown in accordance with clause 3 of House Rule XIII;

(12) the determination required pursuant to section 5(b) of P.L. 92-463, if the legislation reported establishes or authorizes the establishment of an advisory committee;

(13) the information on Federal and intergovernmental mandates required by section 423(c) and (d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as added by the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (P.L. 104-4);

(14) a statement regarding the applicability of section 102(b)(3) of the Congressional Accountability Act (P.L. 104-1);

(15) a statement indicating whether any provision of the measure establishes or reauthorizes a program of the Federal Government known to be duplicative of another Federal program. The Statement shall at a minimum explain whether—

(A) any such program was included in any report from the Government Accountability Office to Congress pursuant to section 21 of P.L. 111-139; or

(B) the most recent catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, published pursuant to the Federal Program Information Act (P.L. 95-220, as amended by P.L. 98-169), identified other programs related to the program established or reauthorized by the measure; and

(16) a statement estimating the number of directed rule makings required by the measure.

(c) Supplemental, Minority, Additional, or Dissenting Views.—If, at the time of approval of any measure or matter by the Committee, any Member of the Committee gives notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, additional, or dissenting views (including in electronic form), all Members shall be entitled to not less than 2 subsequent calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays except when the House is in session on such date) in which to file such written and signed views with the Clerk of the Committee. When time guaranteed by this paragraph has expired (or, if sooner, when all separate views have been received), the Committee may arrange to file its report with the Clerk of the House not later than 1 hour after the expiration of such time. All such views (in accordance with clause 2(1) of House Rule XI and clause 3(a)(1) of House Rule XIII), as filed by one or more Members of the Committee, shall be included within and made a part of the report filed by the Committee with respect to that bill or resolution.

(d) Printing of Reports.—The report of the Committee on the measure or matter noted in paragraph (a) above shall be printed in a single volume, which shall:

(1) include all supplemental, minority, additional, or dissenting views that have been submitted by the time of the filing of the report; and

(2) bear on its cover a recital that any such supplemental, minority, additional, or dissenting views (and any material submitted under clause 3(a)(1) of House Rule XII) are included as part of the report.

(e) Immediate Printing; Supplemental Reports.—Nothing in this rule shall preclude—

(1) the immediate filing or printing of a Committee report unless timely request for the opportunity to file supplemental, minority, additional, or dissenting views has been made as provided by paragraph (c); or

(2) the filing by the Committee of any supplemental report on any bill or resolution that may be required for the correction of any technical error in a previous report made by the Committee on that bill or resolution.

(f) Availability of Printed Hearing Records.—For hearings held related to any reported bill or resolution, the Committee shall make every reasonable effort to have the record of such hearings printed and available for distribution to the Members of the House prior to the consideration of such bill or resolution by the House. Each printed hearing of the Committee or any of its subcommittees shall include a record of the attendance of the Members.

(g) Committee Prints.—All Committee or Subcommittee prints or other Committee or Subcommittee documents, other than reports or prints of bills, that are prepared for public distribution shall be approved by the Chairman of the Committee or the Committee prior to public distribution.

(h) Post Adjournment Filing of Committee Reports.—(1) After an adjournment of the last regular session of a Congress sine die, an investigative or oversight report approved by the Committee may be filed with the Clerk at any time, provided that if a Member gives notice at the time of approval of intention to file supplemental, minority, additional, or dissenting views, that Member shall be entitled to not less than 7 calendar days in which to submit such views for inclusion with the report.

(2) After an adjournment of the last regular session of a Congress sine die, the Chairman of the Committee may file at any time with the Clerk the Committee's activity report for that Congress pursuant to clause 1(d)(1) of House Rule XI without the approval of the Committee, provided that a copy of the report has been available to each Member of the Committee for at least 7 calendar days and the report includes any supplemental, minority, additional, or dissenting views submitted by a Member of the Committee.

(3) All reports of committees may be delivered to the Clerk in electronic form.

(i) Conference.—The Chairman is directed to offer a motion under clause 1 of House Rule XXII whenever the Chairman considers it appropriate.

X. OTHER COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

(a) Authorization and Oversight Plan.—

(1) Not later than March 1 of the first session of a Congress, the Committee shall, in consultation with the Ranking Member, in a meeting that is open to the public, adopt its authorization and oversight plan for that Congress. Such plan shall be submitted simultaneously to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability and the Committee on House Administration.

(2) Each such plan shall include, with respect to programs and agencies within the committee's jurisdiction, and to the maximum extent practicable—

(A) a list of such programs or agencies with lapsed authorizations that received funding in the prior fiscal year or, in the case of a program or agency with a permanent authorization, which has not been subject to a comprehensive review by the committee in the prior three Congresses;

(B) a description of each such program or agency to be authorized in the current Congress;

(C) a description of each such program or agency to be authorized in the next Congress, if applicable;

(D) a description of any oversight to support the authorization of each such program or agency in the current Congress; and

(E) recommendations for changes to existing law for moving such programs or agencies from mandatory funding to discretionary appropriations, where appropriate.

(3) Each such plan may include, with respect to the programs and agencies within the Committee's jurisdiction—

(A) recommendations for the consolidation or termination of such programs or agencies that are duplicative, unnecessary, or inconsistent with the appropriate roles and responsibilities of the Federal Government;

(B) recommendations for changes to existing law related to Federal rules, regulations, statutes, and court decisions affecting such programs and agencies that are inconsistent with the authorities of the Congress under Article I of the Constitution; and

(C) a description of such other oversight activities as the committee may consider necessary.

(4) In the development of such plan, the Chairman shall coordinate with other committees of jurisdiction to ensure that programs and agencies are subject to routine, comprehensive authorization efforts.

(5) The Committee and its appropriate subcommittees shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the impact or probable impact of tax policies affecting subjects within its jurisdiction as provided in clause 2(c) of House Rule X.

(b) Annual Appropriations.—The Committee shall, in its consideration of all bills and joint resolutions of a public character within its jurisdiction, ensure that appropriations for continuing programs and activities of the Federal government and the District of Columbia government will be made annually to the maximum extent feasible and consistent with the nature, requirements, and objectives of the programs and activities involved. The Committee shall review, from time to time, each continuing program within its jurisdiction for which appropriations are not made annually in order to ascertain whether such program could be modified so that appropriations therefor would be made annually.

(c) Budget Act Compliance: Views and Estimates (See Appendix B).—Not later than 6 weeks after the President submits his budget under section 1105(a) of Title 31, United States Code, or at such time as the Committee on the Budget may request, the Committee shall, submit to the Committee on the Budget (1) its views and estimates with respect to all matters to be set forth in the concurrent resolution on the budget for the ensuing fiscal year (under section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974) that are within its jurisdiction or functions; and (2) an estimate of the total amounts of new budget authority, and budget outlays resulting therefrom, to be provided or authorized in all bills and resolutions within its jurisdiction that it intends to be effective during that fiscal year.

(d) Budget Act Compliance: Recommended Changes.—Whenever the Committee is directed in a concurrent resolution on the budget to determine and recommend changes in laws, bills, or resolutions under the reconciliation process, it shall promptly make such determination and recommendations and report a reconciliation bill or resolution (or both) to the House or submit such recommendations to the Committee on the Budget, in accordance with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(e) Conference Committees.—Whenever in the legislative process it becomes necessary to appoint conferees, the Chairman shall, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, determine the number of conferees the Chairman deems most suitable and

then recommend to the Speaker as conferees, in keeping with the number to be appointed by the Speaker as provided in clause 11 of House Rule I, the names of those Members of the Committee of not less than a majority who generally supported the House position and who were primarily responsible for the legislation. The Chairman shall, to the fullest extent feasible, include those Members of the Committee who were the principal proponents of the major provisions of the bill as it passed the House and such other Committee Members of the majority party as the Chairman may designate in consultation with the Members of the majority party. Such recommendations shall provide a ratio of majority party Members to minority party Members no less favorable to the majority party than the ratio of majority party Members to minority party Members on the Committee. In making recommendations of Minority Party Members as conferees, the Chairman shall consult with the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee.

(f) Hearing on Waste, Fraud, and Abuse.—(1) The Committee, or a Subcommittee, shall hold at least one hearing during each 120-day period following the establishment of the Committee on the topic of waste, fraud, abuse, or mismanagement in Government programs which the Committee may authorize.

(2) A hearing described in subparagraph (1) shall include a focus on the most egregious instances of waste, fraud, abuse, or mismanagement as documented by any report the Committee has received from a Federal Office of the Inspector General or the Comptroller General of the United States.

(g) Hearing on Agency Financial Statements.—The Committee or a Subcommittee, shall hold at least one hearing in any session in which the Committee has received disclaimers of agency financial statements from auditors of any Federal agency that the Committee may authorize to hear testimony on such disclaimers from representatives of any such agency.

(h) Hearing on GAO High-Risk-List.—The Committee or a Subcommittee, shall hold at least one hearing on issues raised by reports issued by the Comptroller General of the United States indicating that Federal programs or operations that the Committee may authorize are at high risk for waste, fraud, and mismanagement, known as the 'high-risk-list' or the 'high-risk series'.

(i) Member Day Hearing.—During the first session of a Congress, the Committee will hold a hearing at which it receives testimony from Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner on proposed legislation within its jurisdiction.

(j) Activities Report.—(1) Not later than January 2 of each odd-numbered year, the Committee shall submit to the House a report on the activities of the Committee. After adjournment sine die of the last regular session of a Congress, or after December 15 of an even-numbered year, whichever occurs first, the Chair may file the report, a copy of which shall be made available to each Member of the Committee for at least 7 calendar days, with the Clerk of the House at any time.

(2) Such report shall include separate sections summarizing the legislative and oversight activities of the Committee during that Congress.

(3) The oversight section of such report shall include a summary of the oversight plans submitted by the Committee pursuant to clause 2(d) of House Rule X, a summary of the actions taken and recommendations made with respect to each such plan, and a summary of any additional oversight activities undertaken by the Committee, and any recommendations made or actions taken with respect thereto.

XI. SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) Number and Composition.—There shall be such subcommittees as specified in paragraph (c) of this rule. Each of such subcommittees shall be composed of the number of Members set forth in paragraph (c) of this rule, including ex officio Members.¹ The Chairman may create additional subcommittees of an ad hoc nature as the Chairman determines to be appropriate, subject to any limitations provided for in the House Rules.

(b) Ratios.—On each Subcommittee, there shall be a ratio of majority party Members to minority party Members which shall be consistent with the ratio on the full Committee. In calculating the ratio of majority party Members to minority party Members, there shall be included the ex officio Members of the subcommittees and ratios below reflect that fact.

(c) Jurisdiction.—Each Subcommittee shall have the following general jurisdiction and number of Members:

General Farm Commodities, Risk Management, and Credit (25 members, 14 majority and 11 minority).—Policies, statutes, and markets relating to commodities including barley, cotton, cottonseed, corn, grain sorghum, honey, mohair, oats, other oilseeds, peanuts, pulse crops, rice, soybeans, sugar, wheat, and wool; the Commodity Credit Corporation; risk management policies and statutes, including Federal Crop Insurance; producer data and privacy issues; agricultural credit; and related oversight of such issues.

Forestry (9 members, 5 majority and 4 minority).—Policies and statutes relating to forestry and all forests under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture; regulatory issues impacting national forests; and related oversight of such issues.

Conservation, Research, and Biotechnology (13 members, 7 majority and 6 minority).—Policies and statutes related to resource conservation; pest and disease management, including pesticides; bioterrorism; adulteration and quarantine matters; research, education, and extension; biotechnology; and related oversight of such issues.

Nutrition, Foreign Agriculture, and Horticulture (19 members, 10 majority and 9 minority).—Policies, statutes, and markets relating to horticulture, including fruits, vegetables, nuts, and ornamentals; bees; and organic agriculture; policies and statutes relating to marketing and promotion orders; policies and statutes relating to nutrition, including the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and domestic commodity distribution and consumer initiative; policies and statutes related to foreign agricultural assistance and trade promotion; and related oversight of such issues.

Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry (21 members, 11 majority and 10 minority).—Policies, statutes, and markets relating to all livestock, poultry, dairy, and seafood, including all products thereof; the inspection, marketing, and promotion of such commodities and products; aquaculture; animal welfare; grazing; and related oversight of such issues.

Commodity Markets, Digital Assets, and Rural Development (25 members, 13 majority and 12 minority).—Policies, statutes, and markets relating to commodity exchanges; rural development; energy; rural electrification; and related oversight of such issues.

(d) Referral of Legislation.—

(1)(a) In general.—All bills, resolutions, and other matters referred to the Committee shall be referred to all subcommittees of appropriate jurisdiction within 2 weeks after being referred to the Committee. After consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, the Chairman may determine that the Committee will consider certain bills, resolutions, or other matters.

(b) Trade Matters.—Unless action is otherwise taken under subparagraph (3), bills, resolutions, and other matters referred to the Committee relating to foreign agriculture, foreign food or commodity assistance, and foreign trade and marketing issues will be considered by the Committee.

ENDNOTE

¹The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee serve as ex officio Members of the Subcommittees. (See paragraph (e) of this Rule.)

(2) The Chairman, by a majority vote of the Committee, may discharge a Subcommittee from further consideration of any bill, resolution, or other matter referred to the Subcommittee and have such bill, resolution, or other matter considered by the Committee. The Committee having referred a bill, resolution, or other matter to a Subcommittee in accordance with this rule may discharge such Subcommittee from further consideration thereof at any time by a vote of the majority Members of the Committee for the Committee's direct consideration or for reference to another Subcommittee.

(3) Unless the Committee, a quorum being present, decides otherwise by a majority vote, the Chairman may refer bills, resolutions, legislation, or other matters not specifically within the jurisdiction of a Subcommittee, or that is within the jurisdiction of more than one Subcommittee, jointly or exclusively as the Chairman deems appropriate, including concurrently to the subcommittees with jurisdiction, sequentially to the subcommittees with jurisdiction (subject to any time limits deemed appropriate), divided by subject matter among the subcommittees with jurisdiction, or to an ad hoc subcommittee appointed by the Chairman for the purpose of considering the matter and reporting to the Committee thereon, or make such other provisions deemed appropriate.

(e) Participation and Service of Committee Members on Subcommittees.—(1) The Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member shall serve as ex officio Members of all subcommittees and shall have the right to vote on all matters before the subcommittees. The Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member may not be counted for the purpose of establishing a quorum.

(2) Any Member of the Committee who is not a Member of the Subcommittee may have the privilege of sitting and nonparticipatory attendance at Subcommittee hearings or meetings in accordance with clause 2(g)(2) of House Rule XI. Such Member may not:

(i) vote on any matter;

(ii) be counted for the purpose of establishing a quorum;

(iii) participate in questioning a witness under the 5-Minute Rule, unless permitted to do so by the Subcommittee Chairman in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member or a majority of the Subcommittee, a quorum being present;

(iv) raise points of order; or

(v) offer amendments or motions.

(f) Subcommittee Hearings and Meetings.—

(1) Each Subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and make recommendations to the Committee on all matters referred to it or under its jurisdiction after consultation by the Subcommittee Chairman with the Committee Chairman. (See Committee Rule VIII.)

(2) After consultation with the Committee Chairman, Subcommittee Chairmen shall set dates for hearings and meetings of their subcommittees and shall request the Majority Staff Director to make any announcement relating thereto. (See paragraph (b) of Committee Rule VIII.) In setting the dates, the

Committee Chairman and Subcommittee Chairman shall consult with other Subcommittee Chairmen and relevant Committee and Subcommittee Ranking Minority Members in an effort to avoid simultaneously scheduling Committee and Subcommittee meetings or hearings to the extent practicable.

(3) Notice of all Subcommittee meetings shall be provided to the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee by the Majority Staff Director.

(4) Subcommittees may hold meetings or hearings outside of the House if the Chairman of the Committee and other Subcommittee Chairmen and the Ranking Minority Member of the Subcommittee is consulted in advance to ensure that there is no scheduling problem. However, the majority of the Committee may authorize such meeting or hearing.

(5) The provisions regarding notice and the agenda of Committee meetings under paragraph (a) of Committee Rule II and special or additional meetings under paragraph (b) of Committee Rule II shall apply to Subcommittee meetings.

(6) If a vacancy occurs in a Subcommittee chairmanship, the Chairman may set the dates for hearings and meetings of the Subcommittee during the period of vacancy. The Chairman may also appoint an acting Subcommittee Chairman until the vacancy is filled.

(g) Subcommittee Action.—(1) Any bill, resolution, recommendation, or other matter forwarded to the Committee by a Subcommittee shall be promptly forwarded by the Subcommittee Chairman or any Subcommittee Member authorized to do so by the Subcommittee.

(2) Upon receipt of such recommendation, the Majority Staff Director of the Committee shall promptly advise all Members of the Committee of the Subcommittee action.

(3) The Committee shall not consider any matters recommended by subcommittees until 2 calendar days have elapsed from the date of action, unless the Chairman or a majority of the Committee determines otherwise.

(h) Subcommittee Investigations.—No investigation shall be initiated by a Subcommittee without prior consultation with the Chairman of the Committee or a majority of the Committee.

XII. COMMITTEE BUDGET, STAFF, AND TRAVEL

(a) Committee Budget. The Chairman, in consultation with the majority Members of the Committee and the minority Members of the Committee, shall prepare a preliminary budget for each session of the Congress. Such budget shall include necessary amounts for staff personnel, travel, investigation, and other expenses of the Committee and subcommittees. After consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, the Chairman shall include an amount budgeted to minority Members for staff under their direction and supervision. Thereafter, the Chairman shall combine such proposals into a consolidated Committee budget and shall take whatever action is necessary to have such budget duly authorized by the House.

(b) Committee Staff.—(1) The Chairman shall appoint and determine the remuneration of, and may remove, the professional and clerical employees of the Committee not assigned to the minority. The professional and clerical staff of the Committee not assigned to the minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the Chairman, who shall establish and assign the duties and responsibilities of such staff members and delegate such authority as he or she determines appropriate. (See clause 9 of House Rule X)

(2) The Ranking Minority Member of the Committee shall appoint and determine the remuneration of, and may remove, the professional and clerical staff assigned to the minority within the budget approved for such purposes. The professional and clerical staff assigned to the minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee who may delegate such authority as he or she determines appropriate.

(3) From the funds made available for the appointment of Committee staff pursuant to any primary or additional expense resolution, the Chairman shall ensure that each Subcommittee is adequately funded and staffed to discharge its responsibilities and that the minority party is fairly treated in the appointment of such staff (See clause 6(d) of House Rule X).

(c) Committee Travel.—(1) Consistent with the primary expense resolution and such additional expense resolution as may have been approved, the provisions of this rule shall govern official travel of Committee Members and Committee staff regarding domestic and foreign travel (See clause 8 of House Rule X). Official travel for any Member or any Committee staff member shall be paid only upon the prior authorization of the Chairman. Official travel may be authorized by the Chairman for any Committee Member and any Committee staff member in connection with the attendance of hearings conducted by the Committee and its subcommittees and meetings, conferences, facility inspections, and investigations which involve activities or subject matter relevant to the general jurisdiction of the Committee. Before such authorization is given there shall be submitted to the Chairman in writing the following:

(i) The purpose of the official travel;

(ii) The dates during which the official travel is to be made and the date or dates of the event for which the official travel is being made;

(iii) The location of the event for which the official travel is to be made; and

(iv) The names of Members and Committee staff seeking authorization.

(2) In the case of official travel of Members and staff of a Subcommittee to hearings, meetings, conferences, facility inspections, and investigations involving activities or subject matter under the jurisdiction of such Subcommittee to be paid for out of funds allocated to the Committee, prior authorization must be obtained from the Subcommittee Chairman and the full Committee Chairman. Such prior authorization shall be given by the Chairman only upon the representation by the applicable Subcommittee Chairman in writing setting forth those items enumerated in clause (1).

(3) Within 60 days of the conclusion of any official travel authorized under this rule, there shall be submitted to the Committee Chairman a written report covering the information gained as a result of the hearing, meeting, conference, facility inspection, or investigation attended pursuant to such official travel.

(4) Local currencies owned by the United States shall be made available to the Committee and its employees engaged in carrying out their official duties outside the United States, its territories or possessions. No appropriated funds shall be expended for the purpose of defraying expenses of Members of the Committee or its employees in any country where local currencies are available for this purpose, and the following conditions shall apply with respect to their use of such currencies;

(i) No Member or employee of the Committee shall receive or expend local currencies for subsistence in any country at a rate in excess of the maximum per diem rate set forth in applicable Federal law; and

(ii) Each Member or employee of the Committee shall make an itemized report to the Chairman within 60 days following the completion of travel showing the dates each country was visited, the amount of per diem furnished, the cost of transportation furnished, and any funds expended for any other official purpose, and shall summarize in these categories the total foreign currencies and appropriated funds expended. All such individual reports shall be filed by the Chairman with the Committee on House Administration and shall be open to public inspection.

XIII. AMENDMENT OF RULES

These Rules may be amended by a majority vote of the Committee. A proposed change in these Rules shall not be considered by the Committee as provided in clause 2 of House Rule XI, unless written notice of the proposed change has been provided to each Committee Member 2 legislative days in advance of the date on which the matter is to be considered. Any such change in the Rules of the Committee shall be published in the Congressional Record within 30 calendar days after its approval.

PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE RULES

RULES OF THE PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE FOR THE 118TH CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE,

Washington, DC, February 9, 2023.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to clause 2(a)(2) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the rules of procedure for the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence for the 118th Congress are transmitted herewith. They were adopted on February 7, 2023 by voice vote.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. TURNER,
Chairman, House Permanent Select
Committee on Intelligence.

RULE 1.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(A) *Applicability of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives.* The Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives (the "House") are the rules of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (the "Committee") and its subcommittees insofar as applicable.

(B) *Applicability to Subcommittees.* Except when the terms "Full Committee" and "Subcommittee" are specifically mentioned, the following rules shall apply to the Committee's subcommittees and their respective Chairs and ranking minority members to the same extent as they apply to the full Committee and its Chair and Ranking Minority Member.

(C) *Changes in Rules.* These rules may be modified, amended, waived, or repealed by a vote of the full Committee. A notice, in writing, of the proposed change or waiver shall be given to each member at least 48 hours prior to any meeting at which action on the proposed rule change or waiver is to be taken.

(D) *Committee Website.* The Chair shall maintain an official Committee website for the purposes of furthering the Committee's legislative and oversight responsibilities, including communicating information about the Committee's activities to the Committee Members, other members, and the public at large. The Ranking Minority Member may maintain a similar website for the same purposes. The official Committee website shall

display a link on its homepage to the website maintained by the Ranking Minority Member.

(E) *Activity Report.* The Committee shall submit a report to the House on the activities of the Committee in accordance with clause 1(d) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

RULE 2.—LEGISLATIVE CALENDAR AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

(A) Legislative Calendar.

(1) *Generally.* The Chief Clerk or other Committee staff designated by the Chair, under the direction of the Staff Director, shall maintain a calendar that lists:

- (a) The legislative measures introduced and referred to the Committee;
- (b) The status of such measures; and
- (c) Such other matters that the Committee may require.

(2) *Revisions to the Calendar.* The calendar shall be revised from time to time to show pertinent changes. A copy of such revision shall be furnished to each Member of the Committee upon request.

(3) *Consultation with Appropriate Government Entities.* Unless otherwise directed by the Committee, legislative measures referred to the Committee may be referred by the Chief Clerk to the appropriate department or agency of the Government for reports thereon.

(B) *Full Committee Regular Meeting.* The regular meeting day of the Committee for the transaction of Committee business shall be the first Thursday on which the House of Representatives is in session of each month, unless otherwise directed by the Chair. The Chair of the Committee is authorized to dispense with a regular meeting or to change the date thereof when circumstances warrant.

(C) *Additional and Special Meetings.* The Chair of the Committee may call and convene additional meetings when circumstances warrant. A special meeting of the Committee may be requested by Members of the Committee pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(c)(2) and clause 2(m)(1) of House Rule XI.

(D) *Subcommittee Meetings.* Except as otherwise directed by the Chair of the full Committee, each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive testimony, mark up legislation, and report to the full Committee on all matters within its jurisdiction and/or referred to it. Insofar as possible, meetings of the subcommittees shall not conflict with meetings of the full Committee. A subcommittee Chair shall set meeting dates only after consultation with and approval of the Chair of the full Committee.

(E) *Subcommittee Field Hearings.* The Chair of the Committee, at the request of a subcommittee Chair, may make a temporary assignment of any Member of the Committee to such subcommittee for the purpose of constituting a quorum at and participating in any public hearing by such subcommittee to be held outside of Washington, D.C. A Member appointed to such temporary position shall not be a voting member. The Chair of the Committee shall give reasonable notice of such temporary assignment to the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee and of the respective subcommittee.

(F) Notice of Meetings.

(1) *Generally.* In the case of any meeting of the Committee, the Chief Clerk shall provide reasonable notice to every Member of the Committee. Such notice shall provide the time, place, and subject matter of the meeting, and shall be made consistent with the provisions of clause 2(g)(3) of House Rule XI.

(2) *Hearings.* Except as provided in subsection (F)(4), a Committee hearing may not

commence earlier than one week after such notice.

(3) *Business Meetings.* Except as provided in subsection (F)(4), a Committee business meeting may not commence earlier than the third day on which Members have notice thereof (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays when the House is not in session).

(4) *Exception.* A hearing or business meeting may begin sooner than otherwise specified in either of the following circumstances (in which case the Chair shall provide the notice at the earliest possible time):

- (a) the Chair, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, determines there is good cause; or
- (b) the Committee determines by majority vote in the presence of the number of Members required under the rules of the Committee for the transaction of business.

(5) *Definition.* For purposes of this rule, “notice” means:

- (a) Written notification; or
- (b) Notification delivered by facsimile transmission, regular mail, or electronic mail.

(G) Open Meetings.

(1) *Generally.* Pursuant to House Rule XI, but subject to the limitations of subsections (G)(2) and (G)(3) of this rule, Committee meetings held for the transaction of business and Committee hearings shall be open to the public.

(2) *Meetings.* Any meeting or portion thereof for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, or any hearing or portion thereof, shall be closed to the public if the Committee determines by record vote in open session, with a majority of the Committee present, that disclosure of the matters to be discussed may:

- (a) Endanger national security;
- (b) Compromise sensitive law enforcement information;
- (c) Tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person; or
- (d) Otherwise violate any law or Rule of the House.

(3) *Hearings.* The Committee may vote to close a Committee hearing pursuant to clause 11(d)(2) of House Rule X, regardless of whether a majority is present, so long as at least two Members of the Committee are present, one of whom is a Member of the Minority and votes upon the motion.

(4) *Briefings.* Committee briefings shall be closed to the public.

(H) *Broadcasting Meetings.* Whenever a hearing or meeting conducted by the Committee is open to the public, a majority of the Committee may permit that hearing or meeting to be covered, in whole or in part, by television broadcast, radio broadcast, and still photography, or by any such methods of coverage, subject to the provisions and in accordance with the spirit of the purposes enumerated in the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(I) Quorum.

(1) *Hearings.* For purposes of taking testimony, or receiving evidence, a quorum shall consist of two Committee Members, at least one of whom is a Member of the Majority.

(2) *Reporting Measures and Recommendations.* For purposes of reporting a measure or recommendation, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the Committee's Members.

(3) *Other Committee Proceedings.* For purposes of the transaction of all other Committee business, other than the consideration of a motion to close a hearing as described in section (G)(3), a quorum shall consist of one-third of the Committee's Members.

RULE 3.—JURISDICTION AND MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE AND SUBCOMMITTEES.

(A) *Generally.* The Committee retains jurisdiction of all subjects listed in clause 11(b) of House Rule X.

(1) Creation of subcommittees shall be by majority vote of the Committee.

(2) Subcommittees shall deal with such legislation and oversight of programs and policies as described in section (C).

(3) While subcommittees are provided jurisdictional responsibilities in section (C), the Committee retains the right to exercise oversight and legislative jurisdiction over all subjects within its purview under House Rule X.

(B) *Establishment of Subcommittees.* The Committee shall be organized into the following five subcommittees, and each shall have specific responsibility for such legislation and oversight of programs and policies as described in section (C) and as the Committee refers to it:

- (1) Subcommittee on the Central Intelligence Agency;
- (2) Subcommittee on the National Intelligence Enterprise;
- (3) Subcommittee on Defense Intelligence and Overhead Architecture;
- (4) Subcommittee on the National Security Agency and Cyber; and
- (5) Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations.

(C) Subcommittee Jurisdiction.

(1) *Subcommittee on the Central Intelligence Agency.* Legislative and oversight responsibilities shall include the programs, policies, budget, and operations of the Central Intelligence Agency; all covert actions of the Intelligence Community; and the collection, exploitation, and dissemination of human intelligence (HUMINT).

(2) *Subcommittee on the National Intelligence Enterprise.* Legislative and oversight responsibilities shall include the programs, policies, budget, and operations of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence and the intelligence components of the Department of Energy, Department of Homeland Security (including the U.S. Coast Guard), Department of Justice (including the Drug Enforcement Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation), Department of State, and Department of Treasury; matters regarding U.S. persons' privacy and civil liberties; counter-intelligence; all domestic activities of the Intelligence Community; and all cross-cutting matters associated with the National Intelligence Enterprise.

(3) *Subcommittee on Defense Intelligence and Overhead Architecture.* Legislative and oversight responsibilities shall include the programs, policies, budget, operations, and intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the Department of Defense, including the Undersecretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security, Defense Intelligence Agency, National Reconnaissance Office, National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, and the intelligence components of the Military Services (Army, Air Force, Marine Corps, Navy, and Space Force); all activities funded by the Military Intelligence Program; all matters related to the Defense Intelligence Enterprise; and the collection, exploitation, and dissemination of acoustic intelligence (ACINT), geospatial intelligence (GEOINT), imagery intelligence (IMINT), and measures and signatures intelligence (MASINT).

(4) *Subcommittee on the National Security Agency and Cyber.* Legislative and oversight responsibilities shall include the programs, policies, budget, and operations of the National Security Agency/Central Security Service; the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of U.S. Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM); the collection, exploitation, and dissemination of communications intelligence (COMINT), electronic intelligence (ELINT), foreign instrumentation signals intelligence (FISINT), and signals intelligence (SIGINT); and all cyber-intelligence activities of the Intelligence Community, including support for the nation's cyber-defense and cyber-offense.

(5) *Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations.* Oversight responsibilities shall include all matters within the scope of the full Committee's jurisdiction, in concurrence with the relevant subcommittee(s) of jurisdiction; any investigative matters referred by the Chair; and receiving and reviewing whistleblower complaints and other information concerning waste, fraud, or abuse by the Intelligence Community.

(D) *Subcommittee Membership.*

(1) *Generally.* Each Member of the Committee may be assigned to at least one of the subcommittees.

(2) *Selection and Ratio of Subcommittee Members.* The Chair and Ranking Minority Member of the full Committee shall select their respective members for each subcommittee. The size and ratio of each subcommittee shall be determined by the Chair, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member.

(3) *Ex Officio Membership.* In the event that the Chair and Ranking Minority Member of the full Committee do not choose to sit as regular voting members of one or more of the subcommittees, each is authorized to sit as an *ex officio* member of the subcommittees and participate in the work of the subcommittees. When sitting *ex officio*, however, they:

(a) Shall not have a vote in subcommittee hearings or meetings; and

(b) Shall not be counted for purposes of determining a quorum at subcommittee hearings or meetings.

RULE 4.—COMMITTEE WORKING GROUPS.

(A) *Generally.* The Chair, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, or the Chair of a subcommittee with the concurrence of the Chair and in consultation with the ranking minority member of that subcommittee, may designate a working group to inquire into and take testimony on a matter that falls within the jurisdiction of the Committee or subcommittee, respectively.

(B) *Selection and Ratio of Working Group Members.* The Chair and Ranking Minority Member of the full Committee, or subcommittee when applicable, shall select their respective members for each working group. The ratio of Majority to Minority members shall be comparable to the full Committee or respective subcommittee, consistent with the party ratios established by the Majority party, except that each working group shall have at least one more Majority Member than Minority Members. The Chair, or the Chair of the designating subcommittee, shall choose one of the Majority Members so appointed to serve as Chair of the working group. The Ranking Minority Member, or the ranking minority member of the designating subcommittee, shall similarly appoint the ranking minority member of the working group.

(C) *Limitation.* No working group shall have legislative jurisdiction.

RULE 5.—OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS.

(A) *Commencing Investigations.* The Committee shall commence investigations only if approved by the Chair, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member.

(B) *Conducting Investigations.* An authorized investigation may be conducted by Members of the Committee or Committee staff designated by the Chair, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, to undertake any such investigation.

(C) *Closing Investigations.* The Chair, upon notice to the Ranking Minority Member, may halt or end a previously authorized investigation at the Chair's discretion.

RULE 6.—COMMITTEE REPORTS.

(A) *Bills and Resolutions.* Each bill or resolution approved by the Committee shall be

reported by the Chair of the Committee pursuant to clauses 2-4 of House Rule XIII.

(B) *Approval of Investigative and Oversight Reports.* Only those investigative or oversight reports approved by a majority vote of the Committee at a meeting at which a quorum is present may be ordered printed, unless otherwise required by the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(C) *Notice of Investigative and Oversight Reports.* A proposed investigative or oversight report shall not be considered in the Committee unless the proposed report has been available to the Members of the Committee for at least three calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, unless the House is in session on such days) before consideration of such proposed report in the Committee. If a hearing has been held on the matter reported upon, every reasonable effort shall be made to have such hearing transcript printed and available to the Members of the Committee before the consideration of the proposed report in the Committee.

(D) *Additional Views.* If, at the time of approval of a report, a Member of the Committee gives notice of intent to file supplemental, minority, additional, or dissenting views, any Member of the Committee shall be entitled to file such views following clause 2(1) of House Rule XI and clause 3(a)(1) of House Rule XIII.

RULE 7.—HEARING PROCEDURES.

(A) *Generally.* Hearings shall be conducted according to the procedures in clause 2(k) of House Rule XI. The Chair of the Committee or subcommittee shall make an opening statement as set forth in clause 2(k)(1) of House Rule XI. In addition, the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee or subcommittee may make an opening statement.

(B) *Presiding Member.* The Chair of the Committee or a subcommittee shall preside over each meeting and hearing thereof ("the presiding member").

(C) *The Five-Minute Rule.* Generally, the time any one Member may address the Committee, subcommittee, or working group on any measure or matter under consideration shall not exceed five minutes and then only when the Member has been recognized by the Chair or subcommittee Chair, as appropriate, except that this time limit may be exceeded by unanimous consent or authorization by the Chair. The five-minute limitation shall not apply to the Chair and the Ranking Minority Member or the Chair and the ranking minority member of a subcommittee or a working group. Upon request from a Member, the Chair may afford such Member additional time, not to exceed two minutes, for additional remarks that are in rebuttal of remarks made by another Member during a hearing, briefing, or meeting concerning the requesting Member's position or prior statements, as the Chair deems appropriate and necessary.

(D) *Markup.* Prior to Committee or subcommittee markup of legislation, Committee staff should make every reasonable effort to resolve Majority and Minority differences regarding the legislation.

(E) *Amendments.* When a bill or resolution is being considered by the Committee, Members shall provide the Chief Clerk in a timely manner with a sufficient number of written copies of any amendment offered, so as to enable each Member present to receive a copy thereof prior to taking action. A point of order may be made against any amendment not reduced to writing. A copy of each such amendment shall be maintained in the public records of the Committee. Any member, upon request, shall be recognized for not more than five minutes to address the Committee or subcommittee on behalf of an

amendment which the member has offered to any pending bill or resolution.

(F) *Voting.* Voting on a measure or matter may be by record vote, division vote, voice vote, or unanimous consent.

(G) *Request for Record Vote.* A record vote of the Members may be directed by the Chair or upon the request of any Member.

(H) *Postponement of Further Proceedings.* In accordance with clause 2(h) of House Rule XI, the Chair is authorized to postpone further proceedings when a record vote is ordered on the question of approving a measure or matter or adopting an amendment. The Chair may resume proceedings on a postponed request at any time after reasonable notice. When proceedings resume on a postponed question, notwithstanding any intervening order for the previous question, an underlying proposition shall remain subject to further debate or amendment to the same extent as when the question was postponed.

(I) *Reporting Record Votes.* Whenever the Committee reports any measure or matter by record vote, the report of the Committee upon such measure or matter shall include a tabulation of the votes cast in favor of, and the votes cast in opposition to, such measure or matter.

(J) *Availability of Record Votes on Committee Website.* In addition to any other requirement of the Rules of the House, the Chair shall make the record votes on any measure or matter on which a record vote is taken, other than a motion to close a Committee hearing, briefing, or meeting, available on the Committee's website not later than 2 business days after such vote is taken. Such record shall include an unclassified description of the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition, the name of each Member voting in favor of, and each Member voting in opposition to, such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, and the names of those Members of the Committee present but not voting.

RULE 8.—MOTIONS TO GO TO CONFERENCE.

In accordance with clause 2(a) of House Rule XI, the Chair is authorized and directed to offer a privileged motion to go to conference under clause 1 of House Rule XXII whenever the Chair considers it appropriate.

RULE 9.—PROCEDURES FOR TAKING TESTIMONY OR RECEIVING EVIDENCE.

(A) *Notice.* Adequate notice shall be given to all witnesses appearing before the Committee.

(B) *Oath or Affirmation.* The Chair may require testimony of witnesses to be given under oath or affirmation.

(1) *Administration of Oath or Affirmation.* Upon the determination that a witness shall testify under oath or affirmation, any Member of the Committee designated by the Chair may administer the oath or affirmation.

(2) Witnesses, when sworn, shall subscribe to the following oath:

"Do you solemnly swear (or affirm) that the testimony you will give before this Committee (or subcommittee, or working group) in the matters now under consideration will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?"

(C) *Counsel for the Witness.*

(1) *Generally.* Witnesses before the Committee may be accompanied by counsel, subject to the requirements of subsection (C)(2).

(2) *Role of Counsel for the Witness.* Counsel shall not be allowed to examine witnesses before the Committee, either directly or through cross-examination.

(3) *Counsel Clearances Required.* In the event that a meeting or hearing of the Committee may be closed because the subject to be discussed deals with classified information, counsel accompanying a witness before

the Committee must possess the requisite security clearance and provide proof of such clearance to the Committee at least 24 hours prior to the meeting or hearing at which the counsel intends to be present.

(4) *Failure to Obtain Counsel.* Any witness who is unable to obtain counsel should notify the Committee. If such notification occurs at least 24 hours prior to the witness's appearance before the Committee, the Committee shall then endeavor to obtain voluntary counsel for the witness. Failure to obtain counsel, however, will not excuse the witness from appearing and testifying.

(5) *Conduct of Counsel for Witnesses.* Counsel for witnesses appearing before the Committee shall conduct themselves ethically and professionally at all times in their dealings with the Committee.

(a) A majority of Members of the Committee may, should circumstances warrant, find that counsel for a witness before the Committee failed to conduct himself or herself in an ethical or professional manner.

(b) Upon such finding, counsel may be subject to appropriate disciplinary action.

(6) *Temporary Removal of Counsel.*

(a) The Chair may remove counsel during any proceeding before the Committee for failure to act in an ethical and professional manner.

(b) Upon a motion, a majority of the Members of the Committee may vote to overturn the decision of the Chair to remove counsel for a witness.

(D) *Statements by Witnesses.*

(1) *Oral Statements.* The Committee, subcommittees, or working groups may direct and/or provide an opportunity for a witness to make an oral statement, which shall be brief and relevant, at the beginning and/or at the conclusion of the witness's testimony at a hearing or meeting. Each such oral statement shall not exceed five minutes in length, unless otherwise determined by the Chair.

(2) *Written Statements.*

(a) *Generally.* The Committee, subcommittees, or working groups may require each witness who is to appear before it to file with the Chief Clerk in advance of his or her appearance a written statement of the proposed testimony and to limit the oral presentation at such appearance to a brief summary of the submitted written statement. The submitted written statement shall be entered for the record of the proceeding.

(i) Any prepared statement to be presented by a witness to the Committee, subcommittees, or working groups shall be submitted to the Committee, subcommittee, or working group in electronic form at least 72 hours in advance of presentation and shall be distributed to all Members of the Committee, subcommittee, or working group as soon as practicable but not less than 24 hours in advance of presentation.

(ii) In the event that the hearing was called with less than 24 hours' notice, written statements should be submitted as soon as practicable prior to the hearing.

(b) *Availability of Statements.* Pursuant to clause 2(g)(5) of House Rule XI, except as provided for in paragraph (c), written witness statements submitted for an open meeting or hearing, with appropriate redactions to protect the privacy or security of the witness, shall be made publicly available in electronic form on the Committee website 24 hours before the witness appears, to the extent practicable, but not later than one day after the witness appears.

(c) *Exception.* If a prepared statement contains national security information bearing a classification of Confidential or higher or is from a witness expected to testify at a closed hearing or meeting, the statement shall be made available in the Committee rooms to all Members of the Committee, sub-

committee, or working group as soon as practicable but not less than 24 hours in advance of presentation; however, no such statement shall be removed from the Committee offices or made publicly available.

(E) *Questioning of Witnesses.*

(1) *Generally.* Questioning of witnesses before the Committee shall be conducted by Members of the Committee. In the course of any hearing, each Member shall be allowed five minutes for the interrogation of a witness until such time as each Member who so desires has had an opportunity to question the witness. Thereafter, additional rounds for questioning witnesses by Members are within the discretion of the Chair of the Committee, subcommittees, or working groups, as appropriate.

(2) *Exceptions.*

(a) The Chair, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, may determine that Committee staff will be authorized to question witnesses at a hearing in accordance with clause 2(j) of House Rule XI.

(b) The Chair and Ranking Minority Member are each authorized to designate Committee staff to conduct such questioning.

(F) *Objections and Ruling.*

(1) *Generally.* Any objection raised by a witness, or counsel for the witness, shall be ruled upon by the Chair, and such ruling shall be the ruling of the Committee.

(2) *Committee Action.* A ruling by the Chair may be overturned upon a majority vote of the Committee.

(G) *Record of Witness Testimony.*

(1) *Transcript or Recording Required.* A transcript or recording shall be made of the testimony of each witness appearing before the Committee during any hearing of the Committee.

(2) *Opportunity to Inspect.* Any witness testifying before the Committee shall be given a reasonable opportunity to inspect the transcript of the hearing and may be accompanied by counsel to determine whether such testimony was correctly transcribed. Such counsel:

(a) May review the transcript or recording only if he or she has the appropriate security clearances necessary to review any classified aspect of the transcript; and

(b) Should, to the extent possible, be the same counsel that was present for such classified testimony.

(3) *Corrections.*

(a) Pursuant to House Rule XI, any corrections the witness desires to make in a transcript shall be limited to technical, grammatical, and typographical corrections.

(b) Corrections may not be made to change the substance of the testimony.

(c) Such corrections shall be submitted in writing to the Committee within 7 days after the transcript is made available to the witnesses.

(d) Any questions arising with respect to such corrections shall be decided by the Chair.

(4) *Copy for the Witness.* At the request of the witness, any portion of the witness's testimony given in executive session shall be made available to that witness if that testimony is subsequently quoted or intended to be made part of a public record. Such testimony shall be made available to the witness at the witness's expense.

(H) *Requests to Testify.*

(1) *Generally.* The Committee will consider requests to testify on any matter or measure pending before the Committee.

(2) *Recommendations for Additional Evidence.* Any person who believes that testimony, other evidence, or commentary, presented at a public hearing may tend to affect adversely that person's reputation may submit to the Committee, in writing:

(a) A request to appear personally before the Committee;

(b) A sworn statement of facts relevant to the testimony, evidence, or commentary; or

(c) Proposed questions for the cross-examination of other witnesses.

(3) *Committee Discretion.* The Committee may take those actions it deems appropriate with respect to such requests.

(I) *Contempt Procedures.* Citations for contempt of Congress shall be forwarded to the House only if:

(1) Reasonable notice is provided to all Members of the Committee of a meeting to be held to consider any such contempt recommendations;

(2) The Committee has met and considered the contempt allegations;

(3) The subject of the allegations was afforded an opportunity to state, either in writing or in person, why he or she should not be held in contempt; and

(4) The Committee agreed by majority vote to forward the citation recommendations to the House.

(J) *Release of Name of Witness.*

(1) *Generally.* At the request of a witness scheduled to be heard by the Committee, the name of that witness shall not be released publicly prior to, or after, the witness's appearance before the Committee.

(2) *Exceptions.* Notwithstanding subsection (J)(1), the Chair may authorize the release to the public of the name of any witness scheduled to appear before the Committee.

RULE 10.—SUBPOENAS.

(A) *Generally.* All subpoenas shall be authorized by the Chair of the full Committee, upon consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, or by vote of the full Committee. A subpoena may be authorized and issued in the conduct of any investigation or series of investigations or activities to require the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents as deemed necessary.

(B) *Subpoena Contents.* Any subpoena authorized by the Chair of the full Committee or by the full Committee may compel:

(1) The attendance of witnesses and testimony before the Committee; or

(2) The production of memoranda, documents, records, or any other tangible item.

(C) *Signing of Subpoena.* A subpoena authorized by the Chair of the full Committee or by the full Committee may be signed by the Chair or by any Member of the Committee designated to do so by the full Committee.

(D) *Subpoena Service.* A subpoena authorized by the Chair of the full Committee, or by the full Committee, may be served by any person designated to do so by the Chair.

(E) *Other Requirements.* Each subpoena shall have attached thereto a copy of these rules. All subpoenas must be reviewed by the House Office of General Counsel and signed by the Clerk of the House prior to issuance.

(F) *Receipt of Subpoena Records.*

(1) Unless otherwise determined by the Committee or subcommittee, certain information received by the Committee or subcommittee pursuant to a subpoena or request for documents or information not made part of the record at an open hearing shall be deemed to have been received in executive session when the Chair, in the Chair's judgment and after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, deems that in view of all of the circumstances, such as the sensitivity of the information or the confidential nature of the information, such action is appropriate.

(2) All national security information bearing a classification of Confidential or higher which has been received by the Committee or a subcommittee in response to a subpoena request shall be deemed to have been received in executive session and shall be given

appropriate safekeeping in accordance with these rules.

RULE 11.—DEPOSITIONS.

(A) *Generally.* The Chair of the Committee, upon consultation with the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, may order the taking of depositions, under oath and pursuant to notice or subpoena. Depositions taken under the authority prescribed in this section shall not be inconsistent with House Rules, resolutions, and orders, including any applicable deposition regulations issued by the Chair of the House Rules Committee and printed in the Congressional Record.

(B) *Notices.* Notices for the taking of depositions shall specify the date, time, and place of examination. All Members of the Committee shall also receive three calendar days' written notice (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, unless the House is in session on such days) that a deposition has been scheduled, except in exigent circumstances. Depositions may continue from day to day.

(C) *Oaths.* Depositions shall be taken under oath administered by a Member or a person otherwise authorized to administer oaths.

(D) *Consultation.* Consultation with the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee shall include three calendar days' notice (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays unless the House is in session on such days), and a copy of a proposed deposition subpoena, if applicable, before any deposition is taken. Any such subpoena must be authorized pursuant to rule 10 to be issued.

(E) *Attendance.* Deponents may be accompanied at a deposition by two designated personal, nongovernmental attorneys to advise them of their rights. Only Members, Committee staff designated by the Chair of the Committee or the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, an official reporter, the deponent, and the deponent's two designated attorneys are permitted to attend. Other persons, including government agency personnel, observers, and counsel for other persons or for agencies under investigation, may not attend.

(F) *Joint Depositions.* The Chair of the Committee may designate a deposition as part of a joint investigation between committees, and in that case, provide notice to Members of both committees.

(G) *Who May Question.* A deposition shall be conducted by any Member or counsel designated by the Chair of the Committee or Ranking Minority Member of the Committee. When depositions are conducted by Committee counsel, there shall be no more than two Committee counsel permitted to question a witness per round. One of the Committee counsel shall be designated by the Chair of the Committee and the other by the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee. Other Committee staff members designated by the Chair of the Committee or Ranking Minority Member of the Committee may attend but may not pose questions to the witness.

(H) *Order of Questions.* Questions in the deposition shall be propounded in rounds, alternating between the majority and minority. A single round shall not exceed 60 minutes per side, unless the Members or counsel conducting the deposition agree to a different length of questioning. In each round, the Member(s) or Committee counsel designated by the Chair of the Committee shall ask questions first, and the Member(s) or Committee counsel designated by the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee shall ask questions second.

(I) *Objections.* Any objection made during a deposition must be stated concisely and in a non-argumentative and non-suggestive manner. The witness may refuse to answer a

question only to preserve a privilege. When the witness has refused to answer a question to preserve a privilege, Members or staff may (a) proceed with the deposition, or (b) either at that time or at a subsequent time, seek a ruling from the Chair either by telephone or otherwise. If the Chair of the Committee overrules any such objection during the deposition, the witness shall be ordered to answer. If following the deposition's recess, the Chair of the Committee overrules any such objection and thereby orders a witness to answer any question to which a privilege objection was lodged, such ruling shall be filed with the Chief Clerk of the Committee and shall be provided to the Members and the witness no less than three days before the reconvened deposition. If a Member of the Committee appeals in writing the ruling of the Chair, the appeal shall be preserved for Committee consideration. A deponent who refuses to answer a question after being directed by the Chair in writing, or orally during the proceeding as reflected in the record, may be subject to sanction, except that no sanctions may be imposed if the ruling of the Chair is reversed by the Committee on appeal.

(J) *Record of Testimony.* Testimony shall be either transcribed or electronically recorded or both. If a witness's testimony is transcribed, the witness or the witness's counsel shall be afforded an opportunity to review a copy. No later than five days after the witness has been notified of the opportunity to review the transcript, the witness may submit suggested changes to the Chair of the Committee. Committee staff may make any typographical and technical changes. Substantive changes, modifications, clarifications, or amendments to the deposition transcript submitted by the witness must be accompanied by a letter signed by the witness requesting the changes and a statement of the witness's reasons for each proposed change. Any substantive changes, modifications, clarifications, or amendments shall be included as an appendix to the transcript conditioned upon the witness signing the transcript.

(K) *Transcription Requirements.* The individual administering the oath, if other than a Member, shall certify on the transcript that the witness was duly sworn. The transcriber shall certify that the transcript is a true record of the testimony, and the transcript shall be filed, together with any electronic recording, with the Chief Clerk of the Committee in Washington, D.C. Depositions shall be considered to have been taken in Washington, D.C., as well as the location actually taken once filed there with the Chief Clerk of the Committee for the Committee's use. The Chair of the Committee and the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee shall be provided with a copy of the transcripts of the deposition at the same time.

(L) *Release.* The Chair of the Committee and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee shall consult in advance regarding the release of deposition testimony, transcripts, or recordings, and portions thereof. If either objects in writing to a proposed release of a deposition testimony, transcript or recording, or a portion thereof, the matter shall be promptly referred to the Committee for resolution.

RULE 12.—RECEIPT AND HANDLING OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

(A) *Generally.* In the case of any information that has been classified under established security procedures and submitted to the Committee by any source on an exclusive basis, the Committee shall receive such classified information as executive session material.

(B) *Staff Receipt of Classified Information.* For purposes of receiving classified informa-

tion, the Committee staff is authorized to accept information on behalf of the Committee. Committee staff shall operate under strict security procedures administered by the Committee Security Director under the direct supervision of the Staff Director, in accordance with the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence Security Policy Manual.

(C) *Non-Disclosure of Classified Information.* Any classified information received by the Committee, from any source, shall not be disclosed to any person not a member of the Committee or the Committee staff, or otherwise released, except as provided by the Rules of the House and these rules.

(D) *Security Measures.*

(1) *Strict Security.* The Committee's offices shall operate under strict security procedures administered by the Security Director under the direct supervision of the Staff Director.

(2) *U.S. Capitol Police Presence Required.* At least one uniformed U.S. Capitol Police officer shall be on duty at all times outside the entrance to Committee offices to control entry of all persons to such offices.

(3) *Identification Required.* Before entering the Committee's offices all persons shall identify themselves to the U.S. Capitol Police officer described in subsection (D)(2) and to any appropriate Member of the Committee or Committee staff.

(4) *Maintenance of Classified Information.* Classified information shall be segregated and maintained in approved security storage locations.

(5) *Examination of Classified Information.* Classified information in the Committee's possession shall be examined in an appropriately secure manner.

(6) *Prohibition on Removal of Classified Information.* Removal of any classified information from the Committee's offices is strictly prohibited, except as provided by these rules.

(7) *Exception.* Notwithstanding the prohibition set forth in subsection (D)(6), classified information may be removed from the Committee's offices in furtherance of official Committee business. Appropriate security procedures shall govern the handling of any classified information removed from the Committee's offices.

(8) *Security Policy Manual.* A security policy manual shall be maintained by the Security Director in coordination with the Staff Director on behalf of the Chair. All Members and staff shall at all times adhere to the policies set forth in the Committee Security Policy Manual. The Chair may direct changes to the security policy of the Committee, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, at any time.

(E) *Registry.*

(1) *Generally.* The Committee shall maintain a registry that:

(a) Provides a brief description of the content of all classified information provided to the Committee by the executive branch that remain in the possession of the Committee; and

(b) Lists by number all such documents.

(2) *Designation by the Staff Director.* The Staff Director shall designate a member of the Committee staff to be responsible for the organization and daily maintenance of such registry.

(3) *Availability.* Such registry shall be available to all Members of the Committee and Committee staff.

RULE 13.—COMMITTEE ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

(A) *Obligation to Not Disclose.*

(1) *Oath Requirement.* Before any Member of the Committee, or the Committee staff, shall have access to classified information, the following oath shall be executed:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will not disclose or cause to be disclosed any classified information received in the course of my service on the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, except when authorized to do so by the Committee or the House of Representatives."

(2) *Non-Disclosure Agreement.* Members of the Committee and the Committee staff shall agree in writing not to divulge or cause to be divulged any classified information which comes into such person's possession while a member of the Committee, to any person not a Member of the Committee or the Committee staff, except as authorized by the Committee in accordance with the Rules of the House and these rules.

(3) *Copy.* A copy of such executed oath and non-disclosure agreement shall be retained in the files of the Committee.

(B) *Access to Classified Information by Members of the Committee.* All Members of the Committee shall have access to all classified papers and other material received by the Committee from any source, with the exception of any access limitations established pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 3093(c)(2). If the executive branch seeks to limit such access to classified papers and other material in accordance with existing law or policy and makes such request in writing, the Chair, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, may agree to restrict member and staff access to certain classified information pursuant to the executive branch's request.

(C) *Access to Classified Information by Staff of the Committee.*

(1) *Appropriate Clearances Required.* Committee staff must have the appropriate clearances, as determined by the Chair of the Committee in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, prior to any access to classified information.

(2) *Need-to-Know Required for Controlled Access Programs (CAPs), Special Access Programs (SAPs), and similarly restricted classified information.* Committee staff shall have access to CAPs, SAPs, and similarly restricted information provided to the Committee on a strict "need-to-know" basis, as determined by the Chair of the Committee, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member when applicable, and under the Chair's direction by the Staff Director.

(D) *Termination of Access.* In the event of the termination of the Committee, Members and Committee staff must follow any determination by the House of Representatives with respect to the protection of classified information received while a Member of the Committee or as Committee staff.

RULE 14.—COMMITTEE CONTROL OF ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION BY OTHERS.

(A) *Access to Classified Information by Non-Committee Members.* Pursuant to the Rules of the House and notwithstanding sections (B) and (C) of this rule, members who are not Members of the Committee may be granted access to such classified information in the possession of the Committee, and be admitted on a non-participatory basis to classified hearings or briefings of the Committee involving discussions of classified information in the following manner:

(1) *Decision of the Chair.* The Chair, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, may grant access to the Chair and Ranking Minority Member of any other committee of the House, either at the Chair's invitation or the Chair's approval of the other committee's Chair or Ranking Minority Member's request, to examine classified information in the possession of the Committee, or to attend Committee hearings or briefings relating to the lawful intelligence or intelligence-related activities of a department or agency of the United States on a

non-participatory, case-by-case basis, when the Chair has determined appropriate or necessary to do so.

(a) *Consideration for Access to Classified Information.* Prior to the Chair granting access to the Chair and Ranking Minority Member of any other committee, either through the Chair's invitation or approval of the other committee Chair or Ranking Minority Member's request, the Chair shall consider:

(i) The sensitivity to the national defense or the confidential conduct of the foreign relations of the United States of the information sought;

(ii) The likelihood of its being directly or indirectly disclosed;

(iii) The jurisdictional interest of the member making the request; and

(iv) Such other concerns, constitutional or otherwise, as may affect the public interest of the United States.

(b) *Consultation Authorized.* Prior to the Chair granting access to any Chair and Ranking Minority Member of any other committee, the Chair may consult the Director of National Intelligence and such other officials it considers necessary.

(c) *Finality of Chair's Decision.* The Chair's decision shall be final. The Chair's decision on whether to grant or deny a request for access shall be documented in writing, a copy of which shall be furnished to the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, and to the requesting member when applicable. The Security Director of the Committee shall keep a copy of the written determination within the files of the Committee.

(2) *Committee Approval of a Non-Committee Member's Request.* Notwithstanding the Chair's authority to approve requests for access of the Chair or Ranking Minority Member of any other committee as provided in subsection (A)(1), the Committee shall consider noncommittee member requests to examine classified information in the possession of the Committee, or to attend Committee hearings or briefings relating to the lawful intelligence or intelligence-related activities of a department or agency of the United States, and may grant access on a non-participatory, case-by-case basis, when the Committee has determined appropriate or necessary to do so.

(a) *Written Request Required.* Non-committee members who desire to examine classified information in the possession of the Committee, or to attend Committee hearings or briefings must notify the Chief Clerk or Committee staff designated by the Chair. Such notification shall be in writing, and shall state with specificity the justification for the request and the need for access.

(b) *Consideration of Request.* The Committee shall consider each such request by non-committee members at the earliest practicable opportunity. The Committee shall determine, by record vote, what action it deems appropriate under the circumstances, including but not limited to:

(i) Approving the request, in whole or part;

(ii) Denying the request;

(iii) Providing the requested information or material in a different form than that sought by the member; or

(iv) Making the requested information or material available to all members of the House.

(c) *Committee Consideration.* Prior to making a determination on the request, the Committee shall consider:

(i) The sensitivity to the national defense or the confidential conduct of the foreign relations of the United States of the information sought;

(ii) The likelihood of its being directly or indirectly disclosed;

(iii) The jurisdictional interest of the member making the request; and

(iv) Such other concerns, constitutional or otherwise, as may affect the public interest of the United States.

(d) *Consultation Authorized.* Prior to the Committee taking action on any request from a non-committee member, the Committee may consult the Director of National Intelligence and such other officials it considers necessary.

(3) *Chair and Ranking Minority Member Consideration of Requests for Previously Granted Materials.* If the Committee has previously granted a non-committee member access to classified information in the possession of the Committee, the Chair and Ranking Minority Member may jointly determine, in writing, what action they deem appropriate for subsequent requests for the same information in the same Congress.

(a) In their determination, the Chair and Ranking Minority Member shall consider the factors described in paragraph (A)(2)(c) and may take any action they deem appropriate, including, but not limited to, the actions described in paragraph (A)(2)(b).

(b) If the Chair and Ranking Minority Member are unable to reach a joint determination or if they refer a request to the Committee, the Committee shall consider the request at the earliest practicable opportunity in the manner described in subsection (A)(2).

(4) *Finality of Committee Decision.*

(a) Should the non-committee member making such a request disagree with the determination by the Committee or the determination by the Chair and Ranking Minority Member with respect to an access request or any part thereof pursuant to subsections (A)(2) or (A)(3), that member must notify the Committee in writing of such disagreement.

(b) The Committee shall subsequently consider the matter and decide, by record vote, what further action or recommendation, if any, the Committee will take.

(B) *Access to Classified Information by Designated Members and Staff of the House Committee on Appropriations.* The Chair, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, may admit the Chair and Ranking Minority Member of the House Committee on Appropriations, and the Chair and Ranking Minority Member of the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations, and a designated staffer from the Majority and Minority committee staff of the House Committee on Appropriations and from the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations to attend closed hearings and briefings of the Committee involving discussions of classified information. Such members and designated staff may also be granted access to classified information in the possession of the Committee incident to such attendance.

(1) *Admission.* The Chair may determine whether to admit the designated members and designated staff to each closed hearing or briefing of the Committee involving discussions of classified information. When admitted, the designated members shall not be counted for quorum purposes and shall not have a vote in any meeting.

(2) *Reciprocity.* The Chair, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, may condition access provided under section (B) on reciprocal admission of Members and staff of the Committee to classified hearings and briefings of the Committee on Appropriations and the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations involving discussions of classified information.

(C) *Access to Classified Information by Designated Members and Staff of the House Committee on Armed Services.* The Chair, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, may admit the Chair and Ranking Minority Member, and a designated staff member of the Majority and Minority of the

House Committee on Armed Services to closed hearings and briefings of the Committee involving discussions of classified information. Such members and designated staff may also be granted access to classified information in the possession of the Committee incident to such attendance.

(1) *Admission.* The Chair may determine whether to admit the designated members and designated staff to each closed hearing or briefing of the Committee involving discussions of classified information. When admitted, the designated members shall not be counted for quorum purposes and shall not have a vote in any meeting.

(2) *Reciprocity.* The Chair, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, may condition access provided under section (C) on reciprocal admission of Members and staff of the Committee to classified hearings and briefings of the Committee on Armed Services involving discussions of classified information.

(D) *Calling Information to the Attention of the House.* Pursuant to Section 501 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091), and to the Rules of the House, the Committee shall call to the attention of the House those matters requiring the attention of the House on the basis of the following provisions:

(1) *By Request of a Committee Member.* At the request of any Member of the Committee to call to the attention of the House, the Committee shall meet at the earliest practicable opportunity to consider and make a determination.

(2) *Factors to be Considered.* Prior to making a determination on the request, the Committee shall consider the following factors, among any others it deems appropriate:

(a) The effect of the matter in question on the national defense or the foreign relations of the United States;

(b) Whether the matter in question involves sensitive intelligence sources and methods;

(c) Whether the matter in question otherwise raises questions affecting the national interest; and

(d) Whether the matter in question affects matters within the jurisdiction of another Committee of the House.

(3) *Views of Other Committees.* In examining such factors, the Committee may seek the opinion of Members of the Committee appointed from standing committees of the House with jurisdiction over the matter in question, or submissions from such other committees.

(4) *Other Advice.* The Committee may seek the advice of any executive branch official when considering whether to call information to the attention of the House.

(5) *Reasonable Opportunity to Examine Materials.* Before the Committee makes any decision regarding any proposal to bring any matter to the attention of the House, Members of the Committee shall have a reasonable opportunity to examine all pertinent testimony, documents, or other materials in the Committee's possession that may inform their decision on the question.

(6) *Notification to the House.* The Committee may bring a matter to the attention of the House, when, after consideration of the factors set forth in this rule, it considers the matter in question so important that it requires the attention of all members of the House, and time is of the essence, or for any reason the Committee finds compelling.

(7) *Method of Disclosure to the House.*

(a) Should the Committee decide by record vote that a matter requires the attention of the House, it shall make arrangements to notify the House.

(b) In such cases, the Committee shall consider whether:

(i) To request an immediate closed session of the House (with time equally divided between the Majority and the Minority); or

(ii) To publicly disclose the matter in question pursuant to clause 11(g) of House Rule X.

(E) *Requirement to Protect Sources and Methods.* In bringing a matter to the attention of the House or to any non-committee member or staff, the Committee, with due regard for the protection of intelligence sources and methods, shall take all necessary steps to safeguard materials or information relating to the matter in question.

(F) *Acknowledgement of Rules.* Prior to any classified information within the possession of the Committee being made available to any non-committee member or staff, the Security Director for the Committee shall provide each recipient a copy of these rules, as well as the applicable portions of the Committee's Security Policy Manual and the Rules of the House of Representatives governing the handling and disclosure of classified information. A copy of each recipient's signed acknowledgement of receipt and agreement to comply shall be retained in the files of the Committee.

(G) *Records and Notes.* Any records or notes taken by any non-committee member or staff incident to receiving access to classified information in the possession of the Committee pursuant to this rule, including executive session information and the substance of any hearing or briefing that was closed to the public, shall remain Committee information subject to these rules and stored in the possession of the Committee.

(H) *Ensuring Clearances and Secure Storage.* If the Committee determines, upon record vote, that such classified information made available to a non-committee member or staff, or any records or notes taken by the non-committee member or staff incident to accessing such classified information, may be stored by a non-committee member on a temporary or permanent basis, prior to such storage the Security Director shall ensure that such other non-committee member receiving such classified information has the ability to properly store classified information in a manner consistent with all governing rules, regulations, policies, procedures, and statutes.

(I) *Log.* The Security Director for the Committee shall maintain a written record identifying the name of each non-committee member and staff receiving access to classified information in the possession of the Committee, the particular classified information provided to such non-committee member or staff, and the date upon which such material is provided and the date upon which such material will cease to be provided.

(J) *Additional Authority.*

(a) *Staff Director's Additional Authority.* The Staff Director is further empowered to provide for such additional measures which he or she deems necessary to protect such classified information authorized by the Chair or the Committee to be provided to such non-committee member or staff.

(b) *Notice to Originating Agency.* In the event that the Chair or the Committee grants access to classified information provided to the Committee by an agency of the executive branch to a non-committee member or staff pursuant to this rule, the Committee shall notify the providing agency of such action.

(c) *Requests to Limit Access for Non-Committee Members and Staff.* If the executive branch seeks to limit such access to classified information in accordance with existing law or policy and makes such request in writing, the Chair, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, may agree to re-

strict access to certain classified information pursuant to the executive branch's request.

RULE 15.—LIMITS ON DISCUSSION OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

(A) *Generally.* Except as otherwise provided by these rules and the Rules of the House of Representatives, Members of the Committee and Committee staff shall not at any time, either during that person's tenure as a Member of the Committee or as Committee staff, or anytime thereafter, discuss or disclose, or cause to be discussed or disclosed:

(1) The classified substance of the work of the Committee;

(2) Any information, whether classified or not, received by the Committee in executive session;

(3) Any classified information received by the Committee from any source; or

(4) The substance, whether classified or not, of any Committee event that was closed to the public pursuant to these rules or the Rules of the House, to include the questions or statements of other Members or staff.

(B) *Exceptions.*

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of section (A) of this rule, Members of the Committee and the Committee staff may discuss and disclose those matters described in section (A) with:

(a) Members and staff of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence designated by the Chair of that committee;

(b) The Chairs and Ranking Minority Members of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and staff of those committees designated by the Chairs of those committees;

(c) The Chair and Ranking Minority Member of the Subcommittee on Defense of the House Committee on Appropriations and staff of that subcommittee as designated by the Chair of that subcommittee; and

(d) The Chairs and Ranking Minority Members of the House and Senate Committees on Armed Services and staff of those committees designated by the Chairs of those committees, on all matters relating to any Military Intelligence Programs or Special Access Programs, or other intelligence and intelligence-related activities of or concerning the Department of Defense.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of section (A), Members of the Committee and the Committee staff may discuss with and disclose to the Chair and Ranking Minority Member of a subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, and staff of that subcommittee as designated by the Chair of that subcommittee, or a subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee, and staff of that subcommittee as designated by the Chair of that subcommittee, only the budget-related information regarding an agency or program as is necessary to facilitate the enactment of an appropriations or authorization bill which includes an authorization or appropriation for such agency or program.

(3) The Chair may, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, upon the written request to the Chair from the Inspector General of an element of the Intelligence Community, grant access to Committee transcripts or documents that are relevant to an investigation of an allegation of possible false testimony or other inappropriate conduct before the Committee, or that are otherwise relevant to the Inspector General's investigation.

(4) Upon the written request of the head of an Intelligence Community element, the Chair may, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, make available Committee briefing or hearing transcripts to that element for review by that element if a

representative of that element testified, presented information to the Committee, or was present at the briefing or hearing the transcript of which is requested for review.

(5) Members of the Committee and Committee staff may discuss and disclose such matters as otherwise directed by the Committee, pursuant to the Rules of the House of Representatives and these rules.

(C) *Requirement to Protect Sources and Methods.* When discussing or disclosing any information pursuant to section (B), Members of the Committee and Committee staff shall take all necessary steps to safeguard materials or information relating to the matter in question, with due regard for the protection of intelligence sources and methods.

(D) *Records of Closed Proceedings.* Any records or notes taken by any person memorializing material otherwise prohibited from disclosure by Members of the Committee and Committee staff under these rules, including information received in executive session and the substance of any hearing or briefing that was closed to the public, shall remain Committee material subject to these rules and may not be publicly discussed, disclosed, or caused to be publicly discussed or disclosed, unless authorized by the Committee consistent with these rules.

(E) *Non-Disclosure in Proceedings.* Members of the Committee and the Committee staff shall not discuss either the substance or procedure of the work of the Committee with any person not a Member of the Committee or the Committee staff in connection with any proceeding, judicial or otherwise, either during the person's tenure as a Member of the Committee, or of the Committee staff, or at any time thereafter, except as directed by the Committee in accordance with the Rules of the House and these rules.

(F) *Requests for Testimony of Staff*

(1) All Committee staff must, as a condition of employment, agree in writing to notify the Committee immediately of any request for testimony received while a member of the Committee staff, or at any time thereafter, concerning any classified information received by such person while a member of the Committee staff.

(2) Committee staff shall not disclose, in response to any such request for testimony, any such classified information, except as authorized by the Committee in accordance with the Rules of the House and these rules.

(3) In the event of the termination of the Committee, Committee staff will be subject to any determination made by the House of Representatives with respect to any requests for testimony involving classified information received while a member of the Committee staff.

RULE 16.—COMMITTEE STAFF.

(A) *Definition.* In these rules, "Committee staff" or "staff of the Committee" means:

- (1) Employees of the Committee;
- (2) Consultants to the Committee;
- (3) Employees of other Government agencies detailed to the Committee; or
- (4) Any other person engaged by contract, or otherwise, to perform services for, or at the request of, the Committee.

(B) *Appointment of Committee Staff and Security Requirements.*

(1) *Chair's Authority.* Except as provided in subsection (B)(2), the Committee staff shall be appointed, and may be removed, by the Chair and shall work under the general supervision and direction of the Chair.

(2) *Staff Assistance to Minority Membership.* Except as provided in subsection (B)(3) and section (D), and except as otherwise provided by these rules, the Committee staff provided to the Minority party Members of the Committee shall be appointed, and may be removed, by the Ranking Minority Member of

the Committee, and shall work under the general supervision and direction of such Ranking Minority Member.

(3) *Security Clearance Required.* Except as provided in section (C), any offer of employment for a prospective Committee staff position shall be contingent upon:

- (a) The completion of a background investigation, when applicable; and
- (b) A determination by the Chair, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, that requirements for the appropriate security clearances commensurate with the sensitivity of the classified information to which such employee or person will be given access have been met.

(C) *Personnel to Perform Non-Classified Functions of the Committee.* As necessary and on a case-by-case basis, the Chair may appoint Committee staff who shall perform only non-classified functions and administrative tasks of the Committee. Such employees may be appointed without the completion of a formal background investigation. The Staff Director and Security Director shall implement necessary measures to ensure such an employee has no access to any classified information.

(D) *Security and Non-disclosure of Classified Information.* Notwithstanding subsection (B)(2), the Chair shall supervise and direct the Committee staff with respect to the security and non-disclosure of classified information. Committee staff shall comply with requirements necessary to ensure the security and non-disclosure of classified information as determined by the Chair, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member.

(E) *Other Conditions of Employment.* All Committee staff must, before joining the Committee staff, agree in writing, as a condition of employment, to be bound by the Rules of the House, including the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ethics and of the Committee concerning the security of classified information during and after the period of the employment or contractual agreement of such employee or person with the Committee, and to not to divulge or cause to be divulged any classified information which comes into such person's possession while a member of the Committee staff, to any person not a member of the Committee or the Committee staff, except as authorized by the Committee in accordance with the Rules of the House and these rules.

RULE 17.—COMMITTEE TRAVEL.

(A) *Authority.* The Chair may authorize Members and Committee staff to travel on Committee business.

(B) *Requests.*

(1) *Member Requests.* Members requesting authorization for such travel shall state the purpose and length of the trip, and shall submit such request directly to the Chair.

(2) *Committee Staff Requests.* Committee staff requesting authorization for such travel shall state the purpose and length of the trip, and shall submit such request through their supervisors to the Staff Director and the Chair.

(C) *Notification to Members.*

(1) *Generally.* Members of the Committee shall be notified of all official foreign travel of Committee staff, prior to the commencement of such travel, when the travel is to be conducted without an accompanying Member.

(2) *Content.* All Members of the Committee are to be advised, prior to the commencement of such travel, of its length, nature, and purpose.

(D) *Trip Reports.*

(1) *Generally.* The lead Committee staff accompanying an official Committee travel delegation shall submit a full report of all issues discussed during any travel to the

Chief Clerk within a reasonable period of time following the completion of such trip. For purposes of this rule, the term "reasonable period of time" means:

- (a) No later than 30 days after returning from a foreign trip; and
- (b) No later than 15 days after returning from a domestic trip.

(2) *Availability of Reports.* Such trip reports shall be:

- (a) Available for review by any Member or appropriately cleared Committee staff; and
- (b) Considered executive session material for purposes of these rules.

(E) *Limitations on Travel.*

(1) *Generally.* The Chair may prohibit Committee business travel of Committee staff who fail to comply with the requirements of subsection (D)(1) of this rule.

(2) *Exception.* The Chair may authorize Committee staff to travel on Committee business, notwithstanding the requirements of subsection (D)(1) of this rule:

- (a) At the specific request of a Member of the Committee; or
- (b) In the event there are circumstances beyond the control of the Committee staff hindering compliance with such requirements.

RULE 18.—COMMITTEE RECORDS TRANSFERRED TO THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES.

(A) *Generally.* The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(B) *Notice of Withholding.* The Chair shall notify the Ranking Minority Member of any decision, pursuant to the Rules of the House of Representatives, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the full Committee for a determination of the question of public availability on the written request of any Member of the Committee.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 56 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, February 10, 2023, at 11 a.m.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. DOGGETT (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. VAN DUYN, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CASE, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. CHU, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. CROW, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELAUNO, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIMALVA, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms.

JAYAPAL, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KEATING, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LIEU, Ms. MANNING, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. MENG, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PORTER, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. TITUS, Mr. TONKO, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. TRONE, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WATERS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. WILD, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia):

H.R. 883. A bill to amend titles II and XVIII of the Social Security Act to eliminate the disability insurance benefits waiting period for individuals with disabilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DOGGETT (for himself, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. BROWN, Ms. BUDZINSKI, Ms. BUSH, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CASAR, Mr. CASE, Ms. CHU, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. CROW, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DELUZIO, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. FROST, Mr. GALLEGÓ, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GOLDEN of Maine, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. HOYLE of Oregon, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. IVEY, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LIEU, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MENG, Mr. MFUME, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. MRVAN, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. NICKEL, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PORTER, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WATERS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. WILD, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H.R. 884. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for current year inclusion of net CFC tested income, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DOGGETT (for himself, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. CHU, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. HAYES,

Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. MENG, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. NORTON, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PORTER, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. TONKO, Mr. TRONE, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WILD, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. KILDEE, and Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ):

H.R. 885. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services and other Federal officials to compile into a searchable database information relating to Federal support for biomedical research and development, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, Veterans' Affairs, the Judiciary, Ways and Means, and Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself, Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. LIEU, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Ms. PELTOLA):

H.R. 886. A bill to amend the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act to improve the administration of the Marine Debris Foundation, to amend the Marine Debris Act to improve the administration of the Marine Debris Program of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. OWENS (for himself, Mr. STEWART, Ms. SALAZAR, and Mr. DIAZ-BALART):

H.R. 887. A bill to authorize local educational agencies and non-public schools to use funds, services, or assistance provided under section 2001 or 2002 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 for school safety, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania (for himself, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. SMUCKER, and Mr. ESTES):

H.R. 888. A bill to provide accountability for funding provided to the Internal Revenue Service and the Department of Treasury under Public Law 117-169; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania (for himself, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. FERGUSON, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, and Mr. KILDEE):

H.R. 889. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude certain broadband grants from gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COMER (for himself, Mr. PERRY, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. SESSIONS, Ms. FOXX, Ms. MACE, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. FRY, and Mr. PALMER):

H.R. 890. A bill to increase access to agency guidance documents; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Ms. BARRAGÁN (for herself, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. BUSH, Mr. CARSON, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mrs. HAYES, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr.

NADLER, Ms. NORTON, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. BEYER, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. PORTER, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. CASAR, Mr. COHEN, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. MENG, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. TONKO, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. GALLEGÓ, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, and Mr. DESAULNIER):

H.R. 891. A bill to direct the Secretary of Energy to carry out a grant program to improve the energy resilience, energy democracy, and security of communities, prioritizing environmental justice communities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. BICE (for herself, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. ESTES, and Mr. CRENSHAW):

H.R. 892. A bill to transfer seized Russian assets to a Ukrainian Humanitarian Aid Fund and to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to use amounts in the Fund for humanitarian assistance for Ukraine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BOWMAN (for himself, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BUSH, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. CHU, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COHEN, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. NORTON, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. MENG, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. NADLER, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H.R. 893. A bill to amend the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981 to increase the availability of heating and cooling assistance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. BROWNLEY:

H.R. 894. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for limitations on copayments for contraception furnished by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BUCK (for himself, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, and Ms. TITUS):

H.R. 895. A bill to combat organized crime involving the illegal acquisition of retail goods for the purpose of selling those illegally obtained goods through physical and online retail marketplaces; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUCSHON (for himself and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia):

H.R. 896. A bill to ensure that patients receive accurate health care information by prohibiting misleading and deceptive advertising or representation in the provision of

health care services, to require the identification of the license of health care professionals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CARL (for himself, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Ms. SEWELL, and Mr. MOULTON):

H.R. 897. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Alabama Underwater Forest National Marine Sanctuary, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CARTER of Texas:

H.R. 898. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to authorize COPS grantees to use grant funds for recruitment and retention of law enforcement officers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MASSIE (for himself, Mr. BIGGS, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. ROY, Ms. HAGEMAN, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. BURLISON, and Mr. MCCORMICK):

H.R. 899. A bill to terminate the Department of Education; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. CASTOR of Florida (for herself and Mr. LUETKEMEYER):

H.R. 900. A bill to amend the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 to allow for the consideration of private flood insurance for the purposes of applying continuous coverage requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK:

H.R. 901. A bill to require the Food and Drug Administration to prioritize enforcement of disposable electronic nicotine delivery system products; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. CLARKE of New York (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. TONKO, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. TRONE, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. POCAN, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 902. A bill to provide for further comprehensive research at the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke on unruptured intracranial aneurysms; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CLINE (for himself, Mr. CORREA, Mr. DONALDS, and Mr. PAPPAS):

H.R. 903. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to require the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to carry out a pilot program on issuing grants to eligible veterans to start or acquire qualifying businesses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Ms. DELBENE:

H.R. 904. A bill to direct the Federal Communications Commission to collect and maintain data on the growth in the use of Internet of Things devices and devices that use 5G mobile networks in order to determine the amount of electromagnetic spectrum required to meet the demand created by such use, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. DINGELL (for herself, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 905. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to define intimate partner to include someone with whom there is or was a dating relationship, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DUNN of Florida (for himself, Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. DAVIDSON, and Ms. PEREZ):

H.R. 906. A bill to ensure consumers have access to data relating to their motor vehicles, critical repair information, and tools, and to provide them choices for the maintenance,

service, and repair of their motor vehicles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. ESHOO (for herself, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. NORTON, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. TRONE, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 907. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to modify the definition of franchise fee, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. ESHOO (for herself, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. NORTON, Mr. KEATING, Ms. TITUS, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. BEYER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. CARSON, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. POCAN, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. PORTER, Mr. SOTO, Mr. COURTNEY, and Ms. DELBENE):

H.R. 908. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require the disclosure of tax returns of Presidents and Vice Presidents and certain candidates for President and Vice President, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FEENSTRA (for himself, Mr. BOST, Mr. FLOOD, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, and Mr. NUNN of Iowa):

H.R. 909. A bill to amend the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 to establish a Sustainable Aviation Fuel Working Group, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. FEENSTRA (for himself, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. FINSTAD, and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS):

H.R. 910. A bill to amend section 932 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to create a biofuel and fuel cell vehicle research, development, and demonstration program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK (for himself, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. CARSON, Mr. KEAN of New Jersey, and Mr. LYNCH):

H.R. 911. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to issue an order requiring installation of a secondary cockpit barrier on certain aircraft, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. FEENSTRA (for himself, Mr. BOST, Mr. FLOOD, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. FINSTAD, and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS):

H.R. 912. A bill to require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct an analysis of the costs of converting light-duty vehicles in the Federal fleet to electric vehicles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. FLETCHER (for herself, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Ms. MACE, Ms. SPANBERGER, and Ms. ESHOO):

H.R. 913. A bill to modify the disposition of certain outer Continental Shelf revenues and

to open Federal financial sharing to heighten opportunities for renewable energy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida (for himself, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Ms. LETLOW, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. FINSTAD, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER, Mr. GUEST, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. LAMALFA, Mrs. HOUGHIN, Mr. SESSIONS, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. TIFANY, Ms. MACE, Mr. FALLON, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. MCCORMICK, Mrs. STEEL, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. EZELL, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. FEENSTRA, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. MANN, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia):

H.R. 914. A bill to simplify the grant process for nonurbanized areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. GALLAGHER (for himself and Mr. MOULTON):

H.R. 915. A bill to establish a national motor carrier safety selection standard for entities that contract with certain motor carriers to transport goods, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas (for himself, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. POSEY, Mr. MAST, Mr. GIMENEZ, and Mr. LAMBORN):

H.R. 916. A bill to punish the distribution of fentanyl resulting in death as felony murder; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas:

H.R. 917. A bill to require the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States to review any purchase or lease of real estate near a military installation or military airspace in the United States by a foreign person connected to, or subsidized by, the Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, or the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Energy and Commerce, Armed Services, and Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas:

H.R. 918. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the interment of military working dogs in any open national cemetery under the control of the National Cemetery Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN:

H.R. 919. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to grant Puerto Rico eligibility to issue commercial driver's licenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN (for herself and Ms. PLASKETT):

H.R. 920. A bill to amend the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 to require a Caribbean border counternarcotics strategy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be

subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GOOD of Virginia (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. POSEY, Mr. BIGGS, and Mr. MOORE of Alabama):

H.R. 921. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that an alien who has been convicted of a crime is ineligible for asylum, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. HAGEMAN (for herself and Mr. GOSAR):

H.R. 922. A bill to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 to provide requirements on the use of assistance for broadband deployment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. HAGEMAN (for herself, Mr. RESCIENTHALER, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. ZINKE, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. STEWART, Mr. OWENS, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. ROY, and Mr. OGLES):

H.R. 923. A bill to prohibit the President from issuing moratoria on leasing and permitting energy and minerals on certain Federal land; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HARDER of California (for himself, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. THOMPSON of California, and Mr. GARAMENDI):

H.R. 924. A bill to prohibit the Corps of Engineers from issuing a permit for the Delta Conveyance Project; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. ISSA (for himself and Mr. BOST):

H.R. 925. A bill to amend the Camp Lejeune Justice Act of 2022 to appropriately limit attorney's fees; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia (for himself, Mr. NADLER, Mr. QUIGLEY, and Mr. CICILLINE):

H.R. 926. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for a code of conduct for justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia (for himself and Mr. NADLER):

H.R. 927. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for a code of conduct for justices and judges of the courts of the United States, establish an ethics investigations counsel, and require disclosure of recusals; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio:

H.R. 928. A bill to repeal the High-Efficiency Electric Home Rebate Program and transfer funds under such program to the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KILMER (for himself and Ms. STRICKLAND):

H.R. 929. A bill to take certain land in the State of Washington into trust for the benefit of the Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup

Reservation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. KUSTER (for herself, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. NEGUSE, and Mr. LAMALFA):

H.R. 930. A bill to amend the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 to provide for the establishment of a Ski Area Fee Retention Account, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KUSTOFF (for himself and Mr. GOTTHEIMER):

H.R. 931. A bill to require a report on oligarchs and parastatal entities of Iran, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. LEE of California (for herself, Mr. ROY, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. COLE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. HAGEMAN, Mr. MEEKS, and Mr. OGLES):

H.R. 932. A bill to repeal the authorizations for use of military force against Iraq; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. MALLIOTAKIS:

H.R. 933. A bill to designate the Staten Island Unit of the Gateway National Recreation Area as the "Senator James L. Buckley Seashore"; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. MCCLINTOCK (for himself and Mr. LAMALFA):

H.R. 934. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out activities to suppress wildfires, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. MILLER of Illinois (for herself, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. BANKS, Mr. CLYDE, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. ROSENDALE, Ms. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Mr. LAMBORN, and Mr. GOSAR):

H.R. 935. A bill to clarify protections related to sex and sex-segregated spaces and to activities under title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia (for herself, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. BARR):

H.R. 936. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the excise tax on indoor tanning services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOOLENAAR (for himself, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. COLE, and Mrs. LESKO):

H.R. 937. A bill to clarify the rights of Indians and Indian tribes on Indian lands under the National Labor Relations Act; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. MOORE of Alabama (for himself, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. DONALDS, Ms. GREENE of Georgia, and Mr. CRANE):

H.R. 938. A bill to abolish the Department of Education and to provide funding directly to States for elementary and secondary education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. MOORE of Utah (for himself and Mr. KILMER):

H.R. 939. A bill to modify the restriction in section 3326 of title 5, United States Code, relating to the appointment of retired members of the Armed Forces to positions in the Department of Defense to apply to positions at or above the GS-14 level; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. MORAN (for himself, Mr. ZINKE, and Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia):

H.R. 940. A bill to require each Member of Congress and the President and Vice President to complete a program of training in handling and safeguarding classified information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Ms. ROSS, Mrs. FOUSHEE, Ms. FOXX, Ms. MANNING, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. EDWARDS, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. NICKEL, and Mr. JACKSON of North Carolina):

H.R. 941. A bill to designate six creeks in North Carolina in honor of the lives lost in a plane crash in Carteret County, North Carolina, on February 13, 2022, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. OBERNOLTE (for himself and Ms. JACOBS):

H.R. 942. A bill to establish procedures to include certain foreign persons that pose a threat to the security of supply chains of Internet of Things devices on the Department of Commerce's Entity List, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. OGLES:

H.R. 943. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act with respect to fentanyl; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PFLUGER (for himself, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. POSEY, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. GUEST, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. DUNCAN, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. SANTOS, and Mr. DIAZ-BALART):

H.R. 944. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require institutions of higher education to disclose certain ties to organizations affiliated with the Government of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese Communist Party, and the People's Liberation Army, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. PINGREE (for herself, Mr. BAIRD, and Ms. KUSTER):

H.R. 945. A bill to amend the Poultry Products Inspection Act and the Federal Meat Inspection Act to support small and very small meat and poultry processing establishments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ROSENDALE (for himself, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana):

H.R. 946. A bill to require that the statement required under the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 for a candidate to designate a principal campaign committee include information with respect to whether the candidate is a citizen of any country other than the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. ROY (for himself, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. GOSAR, and Mr. BABIN):

H.R. 947. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide incentives for relocating manufacturing to the United States, permanent full expensing for qualified property, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROY (for himself and Mr. BABIN):

H.R. 948. A bill to posthumously award a Congressional Gold Medal to Dr. Li Wenliang, in recognition of his efforts to save lives by drawing awareness to COVID-19 and his call for transparency in China; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SABLAN (for himself, Mr. TORRES of New York, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. TRONE, Mr. CASE, Ms. BARRAGAN, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. MENG, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. MOYLAN, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. CHU, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 949. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to eliminate the general Medicaid funding limitations for territories of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SALAZAR (for herself, Mr. CASE, Mr. WITTMAN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. WALTZ, and Mrs. CAMMACK):

H.R. 950. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Navy to notify Congress of the pending retirement of any naval vessel that is a viable candidate for artificial reefing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SCHIFF (for himself, Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, and Ms. OMAR):

H.R. 951. A bill to prohibit educational institutions that require students to provide information with respect to their menstrual cycles from receiving Federal funds; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. SCHRIER (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Ms. CASTOR of Florida):

H.R. 952. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to renew the application of the Medicare payment rate floor to primary care services furnished under the Medicaid program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SHERRILL (for herself, Ms. JACOBS, Mr. NADLER, Ms. MENG, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. NORTON, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. CASAR, Ms. TOKUDA, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. LANDSMAN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Ms. BUSH, Mr. EVANS, Ms. BLUNT ROCH-ESTER, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. LIEU, Mr. DESAULNIER, and Mr. GRIJALVA):

H.R. 953. A bill to establish universal child care and early learning programs; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. SMITH of Nebraska (for himself, Mr. BACON, and Mr. FLOOD):

H.R. 954. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the individuals

and communities who volunteered or donated items to the North Platte Canteen in North Platte, Nebraska, during World War II from December 25, 1941, to April 1, 1946; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. SMITH of Nebraska (for himself and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 955. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to allow payments under the Medicare program for certain items and services furnished by off-campus outpatient departments of a provider to be determined under the prospective payment system for hospital outpatient department services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 956. A bill to prohibit oil and gas exploration, development, and production in the North Atlantic Planning Area of the Outer Continental Shelf; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. SPANBERGER (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. BACON):

H.R. 957. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the amount excluded from gross income by reason of distributions from governmental retirement plans for health and long-term care insurance for public safety officers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. STEEL (for herself, Mr. CONNOLLY, and Mrs. RADEWAGEN):

H.R. 958. A bill to require certain reports and briefings relating to North Korea; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. STEUBE:

H.R. 959. A bill to repeal the provisions of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 other than the provisions requiring States to conduct a general program that makes a reasonable effort to remove the names of ineligible voters from the official lists of eligible voters in the State and the provisions imposing criminal penalties for fraudulent voter registration or voting activities; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. STEUBE:

H.R. 960. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to prohibit the use of an inpatient-only list in designating hospital outpatient services under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. STEVENS (for herself and Mr. GOMEZ):

H.R. 961. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to increase the period of eligibility for Federal Pell Grants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. TENNEY (for herself, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Mr. LAMBORN):

H.R. 962. A bill to amend title 11 of the United States Code to include firearms in the types of property allowable under the alternative provision for exempting property from the estate; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TIFFANY:

H.R. 963. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that the energy credit shall not apply to certain types of energy production on agricultural land, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. TITUS (for herself, Mr. SIMPSON, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia):

H.R. 964. A bill to direct the Administrator of General Services to ensure that the design of public buildings in the United States adheres to the guiding principles for Federal architecture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. TOKUDA (for herself, Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mr. CASE, and Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana):

H.R. 965. A bill to amend the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 to provide research and extension grants to combat plant pests and noxious weeds that impact coffee plants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. TOKUDA (for herself and Mr. CASE):

H.R. 966. A bill to amend the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 to modify the macadamia tree health initiative, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. TONKO:

H.R. 967. A bill to prohibit the advertising of sportsbooks on any medium of electronic communication subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal Communications Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TORRES of New York:

H.R. 968. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to notify Congress of certain foreign airborne objects located in the national airspace system that are capable of carrying out surveillance activities; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ (for herself, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. TONKO, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. NADLER, Ms. ROSS, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. KEATING, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. CICILLINE):

H.R. 969. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to expand access to school-wide arts and music programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. WALTZ (for himself, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. POSEY, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, and Mr. GIMENEZ):

H.R. 970. A bill to establish a moratorium on energy development in certain areas of the Gulf of Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN (for herself, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. NADLER, Ms. BLUNT ROCH-ESTER, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. COHEN, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. CARSON, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. CARTER of Louisiana):

H.R. 971. A bill to direct the Director of the National Museum of African American History and Culture to conduct a study on Black history education efforts in public elementary and secondary schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. WENSTRUP (for himself and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut):

H.R. 972. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to modernize payments

for ambulatory surgical centers under the Medicare program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia (for herself, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia):

H.R. 973. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Thomas W. Dortch, Jr., in recognition of his unique and substantial contributions across America in lifting marginalized people, communities, and institutions that continue to struggle for economic mobility, access to greater opportunities, equity, and equality for all people; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. TENNEY:

H.J. Res. 32. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to limit the number of consecutive terms that a Member of Congress may serve; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PERRY (for himself and Ms. TITUS):

H. Con. Res. 15. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the National Peace Officers Memorial Service and the National Honor Guard and Pipe Band Exhibition; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. FOSTER (for himself, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. BUDZINSKI, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Mr. SORESENSEN, and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois):

H. Res. 112. A resolution expressing the condolences of the House of Representatives and honoring the memory of the victims of the mass shooting in Aurora, Illinois, on February 15, 2019; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. GAETZ (for himself, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. GOSAR, Ms. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mrs. LUNA, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, and Mrs. BOEBERT):

H. Res. 113. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States must end its military and financial aid to Ukraine, and urges all combatants to reach a peace agreement; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California (for himself, Ms. BALINT, Mr. SORESENSEN, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. CICILLINE, and Mr. LIEU):

H. Res. 114. A resolution in the matter of George Santos; to the Committee on Ethics.

By Mrs. LESKO (for herself, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. HERN, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. GUEST, Mr. SANTOS, Mr. OGLES, Ms. FOXX, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. OWENS, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Ms. HAGEMAN, and Mr. DUNCAN):

H. Res. 115. A resolution establishing a Women's Bill of Rights to reaffirm legal protections afforded to women under Federal law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H. Res. 116. A resolution expressing deepest condolences for the lives lost and unwavering solidarity with the Republic of Türkiye,

and the Turkish and Syrian people, following the destructive earthquake on February 6, 2023; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. VAN DUYNE (for herself, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. WITTMAN, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Ms. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. MILLS, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. MCCORMICK, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. DONALDS, and Mr. JACKSON of Texas):

H. Res. 117. A resolution affirming that Social Security is one of the primary pillars of retirement support for millions of older Americans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. VAN DUYNE (for herself, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. WITTMAN, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Ms. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. MILLS, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. MCCORMICK, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. DONALDS, and Mr. JACKSON of Texas):

H. Res. 118. A resolution maintaining Medicare; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ (for herself, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. TONKO, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. NADLER, Ms. ROSS, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. KEATING, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. CICILLINE, and Mr. EVANS):

H. Res. 119. A resolution expressing support for designation of March 2023 as Music in Our Schools Month; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. WEXTON (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mrs. HINSON, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Ms. NORTON, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. TAKANO, Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. TRONE, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. CHU, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. PETERSEN, Mr. NICKEL, and Mr. KIM of New Jersey):

H. Res. 120. A resolution expressing support for designation of the month of February 2023 as "National Teen Dating Violence Awareness and Prevention Month"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY AND SINGLE SUBJECT STATEMENTS

Pursuant to clause 7(c)(1) of rule XII and Section 3(c) of H. Res. 5 the following statements are submitted regarding (1) the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution and (2) the single subject of the bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. DOGGETT:

H.R. 884.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To remove incentives in the tax code to outsource jobs and production.

By Mr. DOGGETT:

H.R. 885.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is: to provide transparency into how taxpayer dollars are spent on pharmaceutical research and development and the terms of funding agreements.

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 886.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Oceans

By Mr. OWENS:

H.R. 887.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Education

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 888.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Article I Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill would provide accountability for funding provided to the Internal Revenue Service and the Department of Treasury under Public Law 117-169.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 889.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Article I Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill excludes from gross income, for income tax purposes, certain broadband grants made for broadband deployment.

By Mr. COMER:

H.R. 890.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Federal regulatory policy.

By Ms. BARRAGAN:

H.R. 891.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill establishes a grant program at the Department of Energy to develop clean energy microgrids.

By Mrs. BICE:

H.R. 892.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1, 3, 10, 11, and 18 of the U.S. Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Foreign Affairs

By Mr. BOWMAN:

H.R. 893.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

By Ms. BROWNLEY:

H.R. 894.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Veterans

By Mr. BUCK:

H.R. 895.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

The single subject of this legislation is: crime

By Mr. BUCSHON:

H.R. 896.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3: To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Commerce

By Mr. CARL:

H.R. 897.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

The bill authorizes the designation of a marine sanctuary off the coast of Alabama.

By Mr. CARTER of Texas:

H.R. 898.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of section 8 of article 1 of the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to authorize COPS grantees to use grant funds for recruitment and retention of law enforcement officers.

By Mr. MASSIE:

H.R. 899.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution sets forth Congress's enumerated powers, and the Tenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution states that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Ending the Department of Education

By Ms. CASTOR of Florida:

H.R. 900.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Flood Insurance

By Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK:

H.R. 901.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Constitution, Article 1, Section 8.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Flavored disposable e-cigarettes.

By Ms. CLARKE of New York:

H.R. 902.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Title I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Health Care

By Mr. CLINE:

H.R. 903.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Veterans Entrepreneurship

By Ms. DELBENE:

H.R. 904.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Telecom

By Mrs. DINGELL:

H.R. 905.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To ensure abusive dating partners subject to domestic violence protection orders and convicted stalkers cannot access firearms.

By Mr. DUNN of Florida:

H.R. 906.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

The single subject of this legislation is:

To ensure consumers have access to data relating to their motor vehicles.

By Ms. ESHOO:

H.R. 907.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

The single subject of this legislation is:

Protecting community television

By Ms. ESHOO:

H.R. 908.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 4, clause 1 of the Constitution;

Article I, Section, 8, clause 1 of the Constitution; and

Article I, Section 8, clause 18 of the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Disclosure of the tax returns of the president, vice president, and candidates for those offices.

By Mr. FEENSTRA:

H.R. 909.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To direct the Federal Aviation Administration to establish a Sustainable Aviation Fuel Working Group focused on indentifying Research and Development needs to produce sustainable aviation fuel.

By Mr. FEENSTRA:

H.R. 910.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To direct the Secretary of Energy to establish a research, development, and demonstration program for a commercially viable fuel cell system that uses biofuel as a man fuel source.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 911.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII, Clause 3

The single subject of this legislation is:

Aviation

By Mr. FEENSTRA:

H.R. 912.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To direct the Comptroller General and the Secretary of Energy to compare the financial and environmental costs of replacing the federal government gasoline-powered vehicles with electric vehicles or E85 capable flex-fuel vehicles

By Mrs. FLETCHER:

H.R. 913.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 and Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The single subject of this legislation is:

Energy

By Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida:

H.R. 914

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article One, Section Eight of the US Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To simplify the grant process for non-urbanized areas, and for other purposes.

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 915.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Seciton 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Transportation and infrastructure.

By Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas:

H.R. 916.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8,

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation adds the distribution of fentanyl, and fentanyl-analogs, resulting in death to the felony murder statute.

By Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas:

H.R. 917

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Restricts Russia, China, Iran, or North Korea from buying U.S. land within 100 miles of a U.S. military installation or 50 miles from a military operation area.

By Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas:

H.R. 918.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section III, The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Veteran Affairs

By Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN:

H.R. 919.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 18, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution

Congress shall have the power . . . "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution of the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof."

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill amends title 49, U.S.C., to grant Puerto Rico eligibility to issue commercial driver's licenses, and for other purposes.

By Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN:

H.R. 920

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution:

Congress shall have the power . . . "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

The single subject of this legislation is:

The bill would require the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) to develop and submit a Caribbean Border Counternarcotics Strategy along with the National Drug Control Strategy.

By Mr. GOOD of Virginia:

H.R. 921.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is: Disqualifying criminals from asylum eligibility.

By Ms. HAGEMAN:

H.R. 922.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Rural broadband, agriculture

By Ms. HAGEMAN:

H.R. 923.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Natural Resources

By Mr. HARDER of California:

H.R. 924.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To prohibit the Army Corps of Engineers from issuing any permits for the Delta Conveyance Project.

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 925.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Camp Lejeune Justice Act of 2022 to appropriately limit attorneys' fees.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia:

H.R. 926.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 1.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill requires justices of the Supreme Court to adopt and follow a code of ethics, creates an accountability mechanism for these ethics by establishing advisory review by appellate court judges, places transparency standards on gifts and travel, codifies recusal standards, and requires the court to disclose lobbying and dark money interests before it.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia:

H.R. 927.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 1.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill requires the Judicial Conference of the United States to create a code of ethical conduct for the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio:

H.R. 928.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Transfer funding from the High-Efficiency Electric Home Rebate Program within the Inflation Reduction Act to the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program

By Mr. KILMER:

H.R. 929.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 1 provides Congress with the power to "lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises" in order to "provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States."

The single subject of this legislation is:

Land Into Trust for the Puyallup Tribe

By Ms. KUSTER:

H.R. 930.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, Congress has the power "to make all

Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof."

The single subject of this legislation is:

Ski Area Fee Retention Account

By Mr. KUSTOFF:

H.R. 931.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8, the Necessary and Proper Clause. Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing powers and all Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department of Officer thereof.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill tasks certain federal departments with the preparation of a report on Iranian oligarchs and entities that are ultimately profiting off the Iranian people.

By Ms. LEE of California:

H.R. 932.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Repeals outdated authorizations for use of military force against Iraq.

By Ms. MALLIOTAKIS:

H.R. 933.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation will name the Staten Island Unit of Gateway National Recreation Area the "Senator James L. Buckley Seashore"

By Mr. McCLINTOCK:

H.R. 934.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require immediate suppression of wildfires on National Forest System lands.

By Mrs. MILLER of Illinois:

H.R. 935.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

The single subject of this legislation is:

Education

By Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia:

H.R. 936.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Taxes

By Mr. MOOLENAAR:

H.R. 937.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, clause 3: The Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

The single subject of this legislation is:

To reaffirm the sovereignty of tribal governments by protecting their right to determine for themselves the appropriate labor practices within their jurisdiction, instead of being forced to comply with employer requirements under the National Labor Relations Act.

By Mr. MOORE of Alabama:

H.R. 938.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill abolishes the Department of Education and provides funding directly to States for elementary and secondary education, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MOORE of Utah:

H.R. 939.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

The single subject of this legislation is veterans hiring,

By Mr. MORAN:

H.R. 940.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

United States Constitution, Section 1 Article 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require elected officials to complete training of the safe handling of classified information.

By Mr. MURPHY:

H.R. 941.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill names 6 creeks in NC in honor of 6 North Carolinians who tragically lost their lives in a plane crash.

By Mr. OBERNOLTE::

H.R. 942.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Technology Security

By Mr. OGLES:

H.R. 943.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section VIII of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To clarify grounds for inadmissibility of certain aliens.

By Mr. PFLUGER:

H.R. 944.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

CCP malign influence in education

By Ms. PINGREE:

H.R. 945.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1

The single subject of this legislation is:

Meat processing

By Mr. ROSENDALE:

H.R. 946.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation amends FEC guidelines to require candidates to disclose dual citizenship when filing to run in federal elections.

By Mr. ROY:

H.R. 947.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution—to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof.

The single subject of this legislation is:

The bill would incentivize the reshoring of US manufacturing through the tax code.

By Mr. ROY:

H.R. 948.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation awards Dr. Li Wenliang a Congressional Gold Medal.

By Mr. SABLAN:

H.R. 949.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Eliminates Medicaid funding limitations for U.S. territories

By Ms. SALAZAR:

H.R. 950.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Converting retired Naval vessels into artificial reefs

By Mr. SCHIFF:

H.R. 951.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To prohibit educational institutions that require students to provide information with respect to their menstrual cycles from receiving Federal funds.

By Ms. SCHRIER:

H.R. 952.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Health

By Ms. SHERRILL:

H.R. 953.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States of America.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To establish a network of federally-supported, locally-administered child care options to improve economic, child development, and employment outcomes for children and their families.

By Mr. SMITH of Nebraska:

H.R. 954.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8. Clause 6 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To award a Congressional Gold Medal to the individuals and communities supporting the North Platte Canteen during World War II

By Mr. SMITH of Nebraska:

H.R. 955.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill allows for payment under the Medicare prospective payment system for hospital outpatient department services of certain low-cost items and services that are furnished at off-campus outpatient departments.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 956.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Energy

By Ms. SPANBERGER:

H.R. 957.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill amends the Internal Revenue Code to increase from \$3,000 to \$6,000 the amount excludible from the gross income of public safety officers for distributions from governmental retirement plans for health and long-term care insurance.

By Mrs. STEEL:

H.R. 958.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Foreign Affairs

By Mr. STEUBE:

H.R. 959.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill amends the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 by removing the "motor voter" registration requirements.

By Mr. STEUBE:

H.R. 960.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to increase healthcare options for medicare beneficiaries.

By Ms. STEVENS:

H.R. 961.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Expansion of Federal Pell Grants.

By Ms. TENNEY:

H.R. 962.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Allowing gun owners to keep \$3,000 worth of firearms during bankruptcy proceedings

By Mr. TIFFANY:

H.R. 963.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill makes solar and wind electricity ineligible for certain renewable energy tax credits.

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 964.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Public Buildings

By Ms. TOKUDA:

H.R. 965.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Amending the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 to support and improve grants to combat plant pests and other threats that affect coffee plants.

By Ms. TOKUDA:

H.R. 966.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Amending the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 to support

and improve the Macadamia Tree Health Initiative.

By Mr. TONKO:

H.R. 967.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Gambling

By Mr. TORRES of New York:

H.R. 968.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

The single subject of this legislation is:

National Security

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ:

H.R. 969.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The Congress shall have Power to . . . provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States; . . .

The single subject of this legislation is:

Education

By Mr. WALTZ:

H.R. 970.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Prevent energy exploitation that would affect the Gulf Test Range.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN:

H.R. 971.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress).

The single subject of this legislation is:

Education

By Mr. WENSTRUP:

H.R. 972.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Health

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia:

H.R. 973.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Thomas W. Dortch, Jr.

By Ms. TENNEY:

H.J. Res. 32.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article V authorizes Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses "deem it necessary," to propose amendments to the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Adding term limits to the Constitution

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 27: Mr. WEBER of Texas and Mr. GOSAR.

H.R. 31: Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 32: Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, and Mr. WEBER of Texas.

H.R. 33: Ms. SCANLON, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. WILD, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. TOKUDA, and Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 34: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. BOWMAN, and Ms. WILD.

H.R. 35: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. FLETCHER, Ms. WILD, and Mrs. LEE of Nevada.

H.R. 45: Mr. CARTER of Texas.

H.R. 53: Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana and Mrs. LESKO.

H.R. 82: Mrs. LESKO.

H.R. 324: Mr. RASKIN, Mr. BOWMAN, and Ms. WILD.

H.R. 356: Mr. FULCHER.

H.R. 386: Mr. JACKSON of Texas.

H.R. 396: Ms. CASTOR of Florida and Mr. MAGAZINER.

H.R. 448: Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida.

H.R. 484: Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California.

H.R. 491: Mr. LYNCH and Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 496: Mr. MOOLENAAR.

H.R. 513: Mr. GOODEN of Texas and Mr. ALFORD.

H.R. 531: Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. HERN, Mr. JAMES, and Mr. WEBER of Texas.

H.R. 537: Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 561: Mr. SORENSEN and Mr. IVEY.

H.R. 564: Mr. ELLZEY and Mr. PALMER.

H.R. 569: Mr. BEYER.

H.R. 631: Mrs. LESKO.

H.R. 645: Ms. BARRAGÁN.

H.R. 648: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 662: Mr. MILLS, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Mr. WEBSTER of Florida.

H.R. 670: Ms. KUSTER.

H.R. 676: Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 694: Mrs. PELTOLA.

H.R. 704: Ms. CROCKETT, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. LYNCH, and Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 734: Mr. BOST, Mr. WALBERG, and Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.

H.R. 735: Ms. SLOTKIN.

H.R. 747: Mr. SANTOS.

H.R. 749: Mr. SANTOS.

H.R. 757: Mr. JACKSON of Texas.

H.R. 758: Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. DONALDS, and Mr. LUETKEMEYER.

H.R. 765: Mr. MAGAZINER.

H.R. 782: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 792: Mr. JACKSON of Texas.

H.R. 809: Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. EZELL, and Mr. SANTOS.

H.R. 828: Mrs. LUNA and Mr. STAUBER.

H.R. 838: Mr. WEBER of Texas, Ms. SALINAS, and Mrs. BICE.

H.R. 862: Mr. WEBER of Texas.

H.R. 863: Mr. D'ESPOSITO, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Ms. GREENE of Georgia, Mrs.

HARSHBARGER, Mr. SANTOS, and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 866: Mr. LYNCH, Mr. POCAN, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 876: Mr. LAMBORN.

H.J. Res. 19: Mr. POSEY.

H.J. Res. 25: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.J. Res. 30: Mr. LAMALFA, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Ms. MACE, Mr. DUNN of Florida, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Mrs. BICE, and Mr. WILLIAMS of New York.

H. Con. Res. 12: Mrs. FISCHBACH.

H. Res. 8: Mr. MANN.

H. Res. 73: Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. BUCHANAN, and Mr. MILLS.

H. Res. 77: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.

H. Res. 85: Mr. COHEN.

H. Res. 100: Mr. POSEY, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Mr. HARDER of California, Mrs. KIM of California, Mr. BURGESS, and Mr. LALOTA.

H. Res. 106: Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Mr. FROST, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. LIEU, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H. Res. 107: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.

H. Res. 108: Mr. KILDEE.